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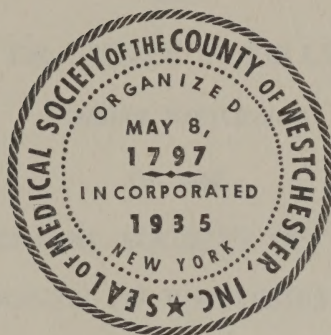


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HISTORY OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

1797 -- 1947



*A compilation from the available minutes of the Society and various
contemporary sources during the years for which
the minutes were lost.*

PUBLISHED BY THE MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

1947

TO THE MEMORY OF
DR. GEORGE JACKSON FISHER

AND

DR. HENRY T. KELLY

FORMER HISTORIANS

OF THE
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

THIS BOOK
IS DEDICATED

BY
THE SOCIETY

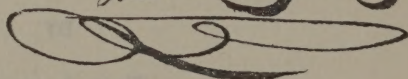
Greenburgh June 24th 1835-

Mr Wm S Hanty

In this certifies
that David P. Holton of this country
Has this day commenced to
study of Medicine with me and
under my Direction you will please
take the proper steps to file this
certificate according to Law and
oblige

Yours &c

Wm Woodard M.D.



Proceedings of the Medical Society
of the
County of Westchester
in the
State of New York

At a respectable Meeting of Physicians of the County of
Westchester on the 8th Day of May 1797 at the House of William
Baker in the White Plains

Present—

Archibald McDonald
Charles McDonald
John Ingersoll
Elisha Brewster
Lyman Cook
David Rogers
Matson Smith
Elihu Cornelius

That a due improvement and proper regulations may be
made in the Practice of Physic within the County of Westchester and
for the Purpose of a necessary & immediate Compliance with
the Law of the Legislature passed the last Session The Physicians
aforesaid formed themselves into a Society to be known and
called hereafter by the name & style of the Medical Society of the
County of Westchester— Upon Motion David McDonald
of the white plains was Elected president of the Society Pro. Sen. pro
Tyrone a second motion David Matson Smith of Van Hookville was
Elected Secretary thereof

The Society Pleased with the present progress and desirous
that the Board shall hereafter exist upon the most fair & respect-
able terms; and that the Physicians of the County shall indiscri-
minately receive an invitation to unite with the present
members, and to encourage this laudable design.

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FOREWORD

ON THE occasion of the Sesquicentennial of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, the Comitia Minora at its April meeting directed the historian to prepare for publication a volume which should bring up-to-date the recorded history of the Society.

In 1922, Dr. Henry T. Kelly, then historian of the Society, had published an Historial Sketch briefly covering the progress of the Society during its first one hundred and twenty-five years. This volume was presented to the membership and its guests on the occasion of the Anniversary Dinner held at the Hotel Commodore, New York, May eighth of that year. While some copies of the history have survived the turmoil of the last quarter century, they are not numerous. The official membership in 1922 was 312. It is now over a thousand. Many have never seen the book.

In view of this fact your historian has caused to be reprinted as the first part of this volume, the Sketch prepared by Dr. Kelly. He has annotated the original copy only to the extent of supplying certain material, dates and facts not available to Dr. Kelly in 1922, or if available, not noted by him. This has been done in order to relate the subject matter of the former Sketch more fully to the second part of this volume which deals with the Society's history from 1922 to date. Much work in historical research relating to the County of Westchester has been done since the material was gathered together for Dr. Kelly's Sketch. In the Westchester County Medical Bulletin for May 1937, some hitherto unrelated historical data were gathered by the Editors from diverse sources for an article and graph on the occasion of the one hundred and thirty-fifth anniversary of the Society; and in 1936, the Westchester County Historical Society in its Bulletin had published the minutes of the first five meetings of the Medical Society with a commentary on their background. Also under the editorial direction of Mr. Ernest Freeland Griffin of Tarrytown, N. Y., the Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., of New York, N. Y. had issued a three volume record "Westchester County and Its People" copyrighted in 1946. In Volume II, Chapter XXV entitled Medicine, Dentistry and Health, some data on the physicians of the County prior to 1797 may be found as well as some of the history of the Westchester County Medical Society.

Mr. Otto Hufeland of Mt. Vernon had also done much research on the early newspapers of the County. It will interest the physicians of the Society to know that the only clue to the existence

of the earliest newspaper published in the County, the "Mount Pleasant Register" is contained in the minutes of May 8, 1797, on the occasion of the founding of the Westchester County Medical Society (q.v.). This newspaper was published by one William Durell of whom the Quarterly Bulletin of the Westchester County Historical Society, Vol. I, No. 2, April 1925, says "In May, 1800, so an item in a Philadelphia newspaper reads, William Durell, 'late printer of the Mount Pleasant Register, in New York State, has been sentenced to four months imprisonment for publishing sedition.' " No copy of the Mount Pleasant Register has to date come to light. It is therefore not possible to say whether the minutes of the first meeting of the Society were actually ever published in that newspaper.

However, following a suggestion made to him by the Curator of the Museum of the Ossining Historical Society, your historian corresponded with Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, Director of the American Antiquarian Society (see Annotations and Bibliography section p. 55), who found in the Society's newspaper collection a copy of the Danbury Republican Journal for May 15, 1797, in which the resolution of the Westchester County Medical Society was printed. Thus little by little more facts have been unearthed relating to the early history of the Society and the doctors who founded it.

The excellent work done by Mr. Elliot Baldwin Hunt, President of the Ossining Historical Society on certain of the burying grounds has revealed the last resting places of some of the early member physicians and from numerous sources have come revealing data relating to their other than medical activities as well as their professional lives.

It is with great satisfaction that your historian has undertaken to add to Dr. Kelly's Sketch this later information. It seemed advisable to divide the present history into two parts 1797-1922, and 1923-1947; each part to have its Annotations and Bibliography Section containing source material, lists and references with which it seemed inadvisable to break the flow of the narrative text to the possible annoyance of the reader who is more concerned with the story than with its sources.

Until the founding of the Westchester County Medical Society in 1797, little is certainly known of the physicians in this area. Griffin (B3) cites a Dr. Devaney as being, according to Baird, "the first physician whose name is on record here (Rye). It occurs in the Vestry Book under date of 1724." A Dr. Pierre Elisee Gallaudet bought a house on the north side of Huguenot Street in New Rochelle in 1726. Apparently (Baird) a Dr. Worden

practised in Rye about 1738; a Dr. Bowness in 1739, and Dr. William Alleson in 1747; also Dr. John Smith.

Both Griffin and Fisher (B4) mention Dr. Peter Hugueford who settled in Rye before 1753 and practised medicine there. He married Elizabeth Gedney of White Plains and moved to Cortlandtown. Fisher states he "was probably the first regular physician in the northwestern portion of Westchester County." Being a Tory and outspoken, his farm was confiscated and he moved to New York in 1777, then to Nova Scotia. His farm was said to have been given to John Paulding, one of the three captors of Major André. Fisher states "he was probably the most accomplished physician of his day in this country." Fisher also speaks of a full-length portrait of him which in his time (1886) hung in "an ancient parlor of his granddaughter, Mrs. Betsy Field, a widow of over eighty years residing near the village of Peekskill." Dr. Hugueford is said (B3) to be buried "in the yard of old St. Peter's Church," Peekskill. A doctor Stanly of whom nothing is known, not even his given name, practised in Cortlandtown at about the same time.

Dr. Elias Quereau, one of the pupils of Dr. Peter Hugueford was practising in New York at the outbreak of the Revolution. Also a Tory, he went to Nova Scotia and returned after the War to settle in Yorktown, helped to build the Baptist Church there, and according to Griffin, "gave it all his Sunday earnings."

Some of the early physicians had been Army surgeons or Naval surgeon's mates. One of these was Dr. Elias Cornelius of Somers. During the war he had been "surgeon's mate in the Revolutionary army" (B4-P9). He was at one time a prisoner on the "infamous 'Jersey prison-ship'" (B3) and during his military service (B4) "he contracted the habit of smoking, snuffing, and tippling, but, contrary to the generally received opinion, was never intoxicated during his long and arduous life." He was a profound and consistent student. Fisher states that he commenced taking the "first medical periodical ever published in America, viz: The Medical Repository, and ever since continued to read it." And, indeed, among the list of Subscribers in Vol. No. 1, 1797, of the Medical Repository (printed by T. and J. Swords, Printers to the Faculty of Physic of Columbia College, No. 99 Pearl St., New York) was Elias Cornelys of Stephen-town, West-Chester. There were ninety-four subscribers from New York, as well as many from other States. Dr. Cornelius left an estate of \$50,000!

Dr. Nicholas Bailey (or Besley) (B3) practised in Rye some years before the Revolution, living about a mile above New Rochelle. Dr. David Daton (or Dayton) about 1768 practised in

Rye "though he lived in New Castle (B3) and was supervisor of the Town for several years before the Revolution." Griffin (B3) is also authority for the statement that "Dr. Robert Graham, of White Plains, 1759, gave the county the site of the court house from whose steps, later, the Declaration of Independence was read." This is now the site of the State Armory on South Broadway. Also a "Dr. Robert Graham was practising at Rye in the early 1770s, and at the same time Dr. John Augustus Graham was living at White Plains. Dr. Nathaniel Downing was practising in Rye in 1763, and Dr. Ebenezer Haviland, of the well-known Rye family of that name, in 1766. Also a Dr. Willett was living and practising in Harrison's Purchase." Dr. Haviland became a surgeon in the American army.

One of the most interesting of the early physicians of the county was Dr. Mordecai Hale of Tarrytown. He was "born in Brookfield, Mass., 19th June, 1762, served in the Revolutionary War in Capt. Isaac Newton's Company, Col. Murray's Regiment, from Hampshire County, Mass., July to October, 1780. Studied medicine and served as Surgeon's mate in New York Artillery, and in 1790 drew his bounty lands from New York, 1,300 acres. Settled in Sing Sing (which of course should be Tarrytown) Westchester County. Married, 12 April, 1787, Catherine, the daughter of William and Catherine Ogden Paulding. . . . Was a member of the New York Assembly from Westchester County 1796, 1797. Was commissioned Post Surgeon in United States Army, Feb. 13, 1818. Died Sing Sing, December 9, 1832. Buried Sparta Cemetery." (Elliot Baldwin Hunt in Ossining Citizen Register, 18 March 1935, quoting M.D. Raymond of the Argus, courtesy of Tarrytown Historical Society).

Dr. John Ingersoll (B4) was born about 1745; he came from Horseneck, now Greenwich, and practised in an area which included Yonkers, Kingsbridge, White Plains; said to have been a good obstetrician but a "bungling surgeon". The enormous extent of the territory his practice covered may have contributed to his colorful demise. Apparently he rode this circuit by day and by night, until he died — of delirium tremens. He is said to be buried in St. John's Chapel, Tuckahoe.

Dr. Elisha Belcher (B3-B4) was born in the town of Preston (now Lebanon), New London County, Connecticut in 1757. He joined the Continental Army, was appointed surgeon's mate, served two years in this capacity, was promoted to the rank of surgeon and stationed at Greenwich, Fairfield County, Ct., near the New York State line. He is said (B4) to have been present at the battle of Brooklyn Heights, at the burning of Danbury and

at the battle of White Plains. About three quarters of his practice was in Westchester County (P9) and it is said that he was called in consultation to "remote towns as far north as Poughkeepsie." He died, aged 69, December, 1825.

Dr. Clark Sanford (B3-B4-P9) came originally from Vermont. He practised at Greenwich, and Rye about 1790. He was an inveterate smoker according to Fisher; always carried his pipe in his bootleg when not in use. Became a manufacturer of pulverized Peruvian bark which (B3) "became so identified with him as to be sold as 'Sanford's Bark'." His grinding mills were located at Glenville, at that time called Byrom's Mills, and were reported to be (B4) the first of their kind in the United States. He died in Greenwich, 1820.

The area of Westchester in the eighteenth century was sparsely populated and with the contiguous portion of Fairfield County, Connecticut, immense. The few biographies cited above for which we are principally indebted to Dr. George Jackson Fisher of Sing Sing, will serve to give the modern reader some idea of the character of the physicians who, resident in and near the county of Westchester composed the hard working group from which a certain few founded the Society.

James J. Walsh, Md., Ph.D., LL.D., in his History of the Medical Society of the State of New York, published by that Society in 1907, says: "The most noteworthy medical act for the regulation of medical practice was that passed in 1760. In his 'Historical Sketch of the State of Medicine in the American Colonies from Their First Settlement of the Period of the Revolution,' Dr. John B. Beck reviews carefully the necessities for regulation and the gradual evolution that brought about legislative enactments. Dr. Beck's paper was originally his annual presidential address, delivered before the Medical Society of the State of New York at its regular meeting, February 1, 1842.

"Dr. Beck's address has been a mine of information for subsequent historians, and as he was himself a man of wide reading, of broad and liberal judgment, as well as of extensive experience, in medical practice and his relationship to his professional brethren, his opinions deserve to be quoted as originally set down. He does not hesitate to say that, though New York was not the first to attempt the legal regulation of the practice of medicine, the province of New York must be given undoubted priority in securing this much-to-be-desired result effectively. He says: 'The State of New York, I believe, is entitled to the honor of adopting the first effectual measures for regulating the practice of medicine. This was not, however, until so late a period as 1760, when the General

Assembly of the Province ordained that, 'no person whatsoever should practice as a physician or surgeon, in the city of New York, before he shall have been examined in physic or surgery, and approved of and admitted by one of his majesty's council, the judges of the supreme court, the king's attorney general, and the mayor of the city of New York, for the time being, or by any three or more of them, taking to their assistance for such examinations such proper person or persons as they in their discretion shall think fit. If the person so examined was approved, a certificate was given, allowing him to practice physic or surgery, or both throughout the province. In case of non-compliance, the penalty was a fine of five pounds.' " The full text of the act of 1760 will be found on page 21.

It is noteworthy that in 1749, according to Walsh, a paper by Dr. John Bard on the "Nature of Ye Malignant Pleurisy that Proved so Remarkably Fatal to the Inhabitants of Huntington, L. I.," now in the library of the New York Academy of Medicine, was prepared at the request of a Weekly Society of Gentlemen in New York, and addressed to them at one of their meetings. Twenty years later in November, 1769, Dr. Peter Middleton remarks in an introductory lecture at the opening of the medical school in King's College, on one of the advantages of the medical profession, the institution of societies, or well-regulated associations of gentlemen, for promoting the honor of the profession. Dr. Middleton specifically referred to "a medical society now subsisting in this place, and may it long subsist." The society referred to was in all probability that Weekly Society of Gentlemen in New York above mentioned. Walsh remarks "it seems evident that the medical society mentioned by Dr. Bard and twenty years later by Dr. Middleton, still continued to exist."

In 1794, a new society was formed, according to "Minutes of the Medical Society of the State of New York, from November 14, 1794, to July 8, 1806." In the minutes of the first meeting it is recorded that "A Number of medical gentlemen, wishing to associate for the purpose of promoting friendly professional intercourse, determined to meet at the City Hall on the evening of November 14, 1794. . . . After some conversation on the subject of the meeting, it was unanimously resolved, that the present associates will on the dissolution of the Society, known by the name of the Medical Society, form themselves into a Society by the name and style of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and that they will use the seal of the same." This new society (not to be confused with the later society of the same name established in 1806) was very active and, significantly, on

February 14, 1797, called an "Extra Meeting" at which the Society "was informed by the President that this meeting was called in consequence of a law now being before the Legislature to regulate the practice of physic and surgery. After some debate, it was "Resolved that a committee of three be appointed to draft a memorial to the Legislature on the subject of the practice of Physic, and that the said memorial be signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary. The committee appointed was Drs. Bard, Bayley and Mitchel." A doctor Rodgers is mentioned as a member of this Society (minutes of 11 April, 1797). This name Rodgers with its peculiar spelling appears a month later among those present at the meeting of 8 May, 1797, — the Meeting of Physicians of the County of Westchester at the House of William Barker in the White Plains.

In any event, the Legislature in February, 1797, was considering a measure to regulate medicine, and in March of that year produced "An Act To Regulate The Practice Of Physic And Surgery In This State, Passed the 23D of March, 1797." (Full text reproduced on page 22). Careful reading of this Act does not disclose any mandate imposed upon the physicians of the state to form medical societies. It does say "That from and after the first day of October next, no person whosoever (sic) now practicing physic or surgery or administering medicine or performing surgical operations, shall continue to do so within this State, unless he shall have produced satisfactory evidence to the chancellor. . . . that he has practiced physic or surgery, or both . . . for the term of two years next preceding the day aforesaid, shall have produced satisfactory evidence that he has studied . . . with one or more reputable physicians or surgeons for the term of two years, and shall have obtained from the magistrate . . . a certificate under his hand and seal . . . (and) . . . shall file the same in the office of the county clerk of the county wherein he resides. . . ."

This Act of the 23d of March 1797, is undoubtedly that instrument which the founding Westchester doctors mention in our first minutes as requiring "a necessary and immediate compliance with the Law of the Legislature passed at the last Session." The law of 1797 as may be noted, is so phrased that "no person whosoever (sic) now practicing physic or surgery" shall continue to do so from and after the first day of October of that year. There was no exception made for anybody; the requirements of the law were clear. The minutes of the Westchester meeting of May 8 continue: "The Physicians aforesaid formed themselves into a Society to be known and called hereafter by the name and style of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester." This phrase-

ology parallels that of the November 14, 1794, minutes previously quoted wherein certain gentlemen proposed to "form themselves into a Society by the name and style of the Medical Society of the State of New York." At that meeting a J. R. B. Rodgers was present, among others, at the City Hall in New York.

The coincidence of the spelling of the name Rodgers together with the phraseology of the minutes of the two societies and the presence of a David Rodgers at the initial meeting of the Westchester group in 1797 less than two months after the passage of the Act of Legislature of 1797 on 23d March, may or may not explain why the Westchester County Society in the words of Dr. Kelly anticipated "by at least five years the formation of any similar organization in New York State." Dr. David Rodgers of Westchester may or may not have been associated by family connection with Dr. J. R. B. Rodgers of New York one of the founders of the Medical Society of the State of New York, on Nov. 14, 1794, but it is certain that the latter society, numbering among its members such outstanding medical men as Drs. Charlton, Samuel Bard, Ab. Bainbridge, John Onderdonk; Editor of the Medical Repository, Samuel L. Mitchill, and David Hosack was intimately concerned with furthering the passage of the Act of Legislature of 23d March 1797.

It will be noted that the first minutes of the founding meeting in Westchester say: "The Society, Pleased with the present progress and desirous that the Board shall hereafter exist upon the most fair and respectable terms. . . ." raises the question: What Board? Evidently the eight men present were considered by the meeting as such a Board for the purpose of facilitating the certifications required by the new law.

We are now in a position to visualize conditions which led up to the meeting in White Plains at the house of William Barker, to understand more fully the reasons why the meeting was called, and to picture the men and their associates who attended it. Thanks to the painstaking labors of many who have gone before, we have a good deal preserved of that time by those described in Bacon's Advancement of Learning: ". . . industrious persons by exact and scrupulous diligence and observation, out of Monuments, Names, Words, Proverbs, Traditions, Private Records and Evidences, Fragments of Stones, Passages of Books. . . and the like, do save and recover somewhat from the deluge of time."

Laurance D. Redway

Historian. West. Co. Med. Soc. 1947

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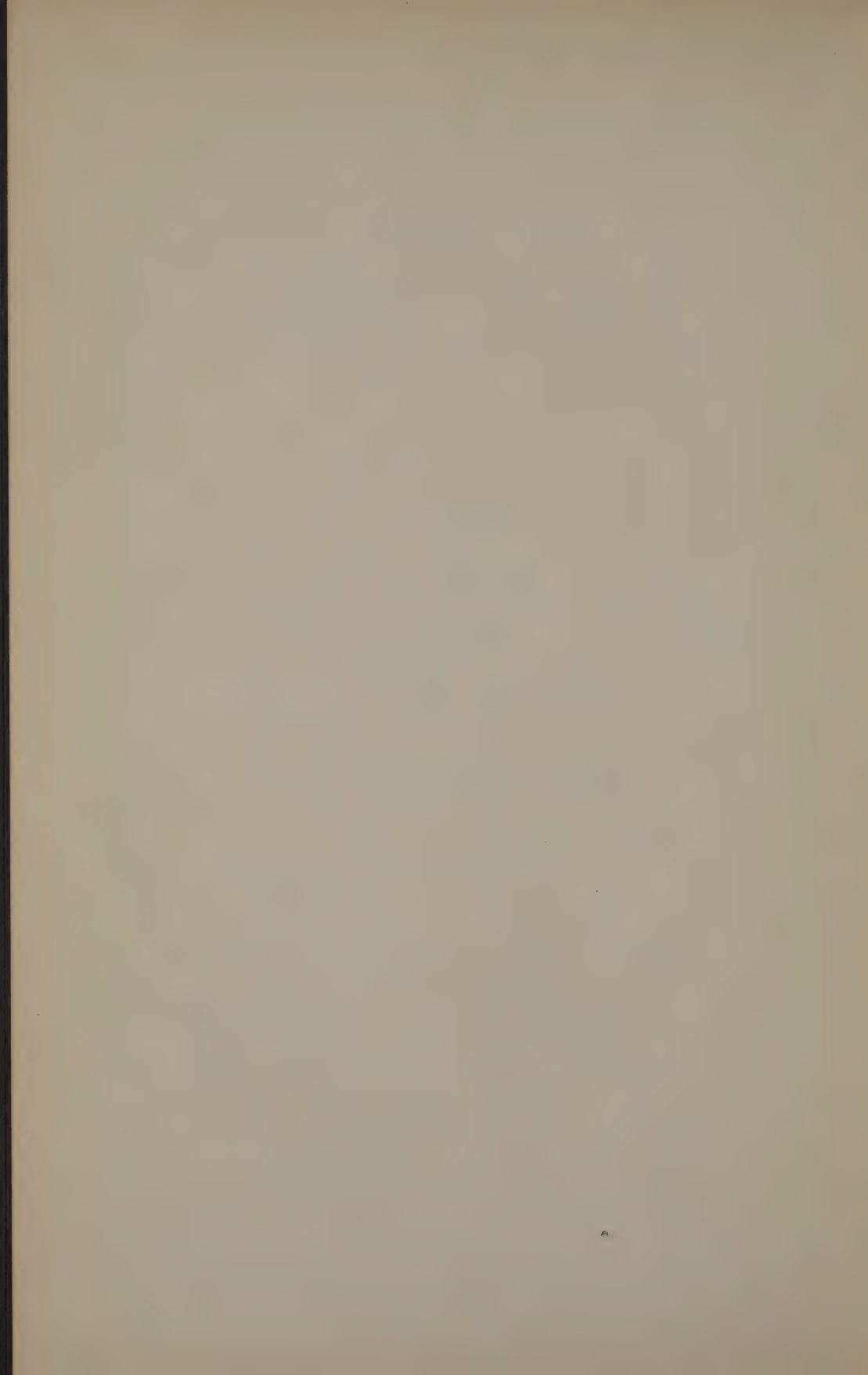
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PART I
REPRINT
of the
HISTORICAL SKETCH
by
HENRY T. KELLY, M.D.



HISTORICAL SKETCH

BY

HENRY T. KELLY, M.D.

(May 8, 1922)

ONE hundred and twenty-five years ago to-day the Medical Society of the County of Westchester was organized. Note the year, 1797. Washington had retired from the Presidency. His level sense, mighty character, and far-seeing vision had guided the new government past many dangers and the American people had taken their place as a separate and independent nation. In Europe Napoleon had already achieved Lodi and Arcola, and had begun that astonishing career which terminated at St. Helena.

We must now revert to a remote period in the history of our Society and develop our story from the time of organization to the present day. Life in those early days was primitive, austere, and simple, and from this plain tale of the character, merits, traits, and experience of those medical men who have previously been the incumbents of the field we now occupy, we extract those portions which we deem of most interest for this occasion.

To a little group of eight earnest men, who met at the house of William Barker in White Plains a century and a quarter ago, is to be accorded the unique distinction of having founded the first county medical society in the State of New York, anticipating by at least five years the formation of any similar organization in New York State. The following is a copy of the minutes of the first meeting of our Society:

"At a respectable Meeting of Physicians of the County of Westchester on the 8th day of May, 1797—at the House of William Barker in the White Plains—Present—

"Archibald McDonald.	Lyman Cook.
Charles McDonald.	David Rodgers.
John Ingersoll.	Matson Smith.
Elisha Bruister.	Elias Cornelius.

"That a due improvement and proper regulations may be maid in the Practice of Physic within the County of Westchester and for the Purpose of a necessary and immediate compliance with the Law of the Legislature passed the last Session. The Physicians afforesaid formed themselves into a Society to be known and called hereafter by the name and style of the Medical Society of the

County of Westchester. Upon Motion Doctr. A. McDonald, of the white plains, was elected president of the Society Pro tempore, and upon a second motion Doctr. Matson Smith, of New Rochelle, was Elected Secretary thereof.

"The Society, Pleased with the present progress and desirous that the Board shall hereafter exist upon the most fair and respectable terms: and that the Physicians of the County shall indiscriminately receive an invitation to unite with the present members and to encourage this Laudable dissign.

"Resolved upon motion that the following resolution be inserted in the Danbury Journal and Mount Pleasant Register:

"Resolved upon motion the Physicians of Westchester County be indiscriminately informed that it is the intention and the hearty wish of the Members of the Society that there may be a perfect union of the Profession of Physic within the County for the purpose of establishing the Practice upon a liberal and satisfactory Plan, that there may be a due observance of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature of the State: And that an opportunity may be given for such an union, the Society have proposed a meeting on the 13th Day of June next, at House of Majr. Jesse Hally, in Bedford, and hope this mode will be considered unequivocally an invitation. Should any gentleman neglect the present season of uniting with the Society after the Meeting afforesaid, no gentleman can expect admission in the Society without a vote for the purpose.

"Upon motion resolved that Doctr. A. McDonald, David Rodgers and Matson Smith be a Committee to propose a Constitution for this Society against the Meeting at Bedford, which Constitution shall be subject to Amendment.

"The Board Adjourn'd to Meet at the House of Majr. Jesse Hally, in Bedford on the 13th Day of June next.

"MATSON SMITH,

"Secretary Pro. Tempore."

It would seem from a perusal of these proceedings that the meeting had been called and organization perfected in compliance with some statutory enactment of the State Legislature regulating the practice of medicine. The second meeting took place, as proposed, at Major Hally's house, June 13, 1797, at which seventeen doctors were present. After the transaction of business it was

"Unanimously resolved that the Revnd Robert Z. Whitmore be invited to preach a Sermon before the Society at their next meeting. The board Adjourned to meet at the House of Mr. Sutton Craft, Near New Castle Church, on Tuesday, the 8th Day of August Next, at 10 o'clock A. M."

Only six members were present at the third meeting. No mention

is made of the sermon, and we are left in doubt as to whether it was preached or not.

The fourth meeting occurred September 12, 1797, at Mr. Sutton Craft's, with eight members present. This is the first meeting at which it appears that anything strictly medical was proposed. "Dr. Ebenezer White was appointed to deliver a dissertation on the utility of a Medical Society," at the next meeting.

The fifth meeting took place at White Plains, "Tuesday the 31st day of October, A. D. 1797." Eight doctors were present. At this meeting the constitution was adopted. This is given in full in the minutes. Article IX is of considerable interest.

"It shall be the duty of every member of this Society to communicate every usefull discovery or improvement which he has made or found out in the Science of Medicine upon a request of any member, and make the same known to the Society—but if any member presumes to be possessed of any secret medicin or nostrum whatever and doth not communicate the same to the Society when called upon by the President for that purpose, he shall be expelled as an unworthy purson."

The sixth and last meeting recorded in the first book of the transactions of the Society, was the annual meeting held in Bedford on Tuesday, May 8, 1798, at which twelve members were present. Dr. Lemuel Mead "delivered a dissertation upon Physiology to the satisfaction of the Society." The records of the society from this meeting to June, 1831, are unfortunately lost, and we resume our story with the meeting held at the house of Alexander Banks in White Plains, on Tuesday, June 7, 1831. At this meeting the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved that each member of this Society be requested and required to act at a Committee of Vigilance, in detecting persons practising in this County contrary to the Laws of the State, and to report the name and residence of such person or persons to the President, who is hereby authorized to employ Counsel to conduct suits in the name of this Society against such illegal practitioners, and he is likewise authorized to call upon the Treasurer of this Society for funds for that purpose."

The Treasurer reported that there was in his hands \$86.02 belonging to the Society.

This has a strangely familiar sound, and as we read the minutes of this meeting, including the details of the discussion on this resolution, we become impressed with the essential similarity of many of the professional problems of this early period and those of our own day. We note insistence upon the fundamental ethical conception that all medical discoveries of whatever nature belong to the profession as a whole. We also observe that the irregular or illegal

practitioner was existent at this period, and was a constant subject of discussion.

In the minutes of annual meeting held in White Plains, at house of James Willis, June, 1832, we find the following:

"Resolved that each member be directed to report at our next annual meeting the name of any physician practising in this County contrary to Sec. 2, Chap. XI of the By-Laws, relating to ordinary members."

"Resolved that our Delegate be instructed to inquire of the Said Comitia Minora into the expediency of memorializing the Legislature upon the subject of the collection of our Fees, which the abolition of the Law for Imprisonment for Debt has deprived us of."

The financial relation of patient and physician had evidently already become a serious problem. Think of the service these men had rendered, the hardships they encountered in those early days, devoid of any of the comforts which we enjoy to-day. The doctor may have officiated at the ushering into the world of hundreds, he saw them grow to man's estate, and smoothed their way as they passed out into the darkness. Think of the tales he could write, the heart throbs that were strokes of grief and sorrow. Think of the countless number that were unable to recompense him save by words of gratitude or tears of love and affection; think of the multitude of others who gained his confidence, besought his services, received his best attention, and who refused or forgot to reward him even with a word of thanks.

At the annual meeting in June, 1834, we note the following resolution:

"Resolved that immediate suit be commenced against Dr. Lockwood for neglecting to attach himself to this Society as directed by Law, and for any penalty he may have incurred for illegal practice, also for such demands as may be against him for annual dues, and that the officers of the Society be a committee to carry this into effect."

It would seem therefore that in conformity with legal sanction of State Legislature membership in the Society was obligatory upon all physicians of the county. That failure to present oneself for inquiry and examination of credentials established an illegal status subject to prosecution by the Society. This view is corroborated by a printed leaflet in the minute book under date of February 14, 1843, as follows:

"The following is a correct list of legal practitioners of Medicine and Surgery in this County. All other persons practising Medicine or Surgery in this County do so without the authority of Law, and cannot recover any compensation for their services." Signed, G. W. Hodgson, Secretary.

The names of fifty-two physicians are on this list—the total number legally qualified to practise in Westchester County in February, 1843.

At the annual meeting held in June, 1835, the report of the Secretary, Dr. William Stanley, is in the nature of a protest concerning the failure of his predecessor to deliver to him the official seal, records, and other papers of the Society. Dr. Fountain proposed the following resolution:

“Resolved that the Treasurer be directed to collect the dues from each member of the Society, who is indebted to it for two or more years, and that he be empowered if necessary to employ an attorney in behalf of the Society.”

The Treasurer reported at the next annual meeting and stated that he had notified all delinquent members in compliance with resolution offered at last meeting, but had not received either acknowledgments or dues. It was again resolved that the Treasurer be directed to carry into execution the resolution adopted at last meeting. It was also moved, seconded, and adopted that Dr. MacDonald of Saw Pit be exempted from the payment of his dues to this Society. This very inelegant name was changed to Portchester in 1837. The name Saw Pit had its origin in the fact that a spot on Lyon's Point was occupied in ancient times for the building of boats.

In the proceedings of the next meeting we learn that a committee had been delegated to call upon Dr. King, with a view of ascertaining what he proposed to do regarding the lost seal, books, and papers. The former Secretary had ordered a new seal, procured blank copies of certificates of membership, etc., and the incident was considered closed. The Treasurer also stated that he had not prosecuted delinquent members, and his reasons, which are not stated, were deemed satisfactory. S. E. Lyon, Esq., was authorized to collect the annual dues of the Society and was also empowered by virtue of the power vested in the Society by the Legislature, to prosecute all physicians practising in the county contrary to law.

The meeting held at the house of Robert Palmer at White Plains in June, 1840, was a most important one. Up to this time meetings had been held annually. It will be recalled that during the year 1797 four meetings were held, but this was during the period of organization. After the details of organization had been perfected, the Society adopted the program of one meeting a year, to be held the first Tuesday in June. These occasions were more in the nature of social functions. The financial troubles of Secretary and Treasurer were discussed, legal procedure against delinquent members was always advocated by unanimous vote, the subject of illegal practitioners invariably assured an exciting meeting, and the Treasurer's report of a balance (\$86.02 the greatest at any one time) always

followed a resolution to summarily proceed against some delinquent, employing counsel or creating a "vigilance committee" for that purpose, and using the funds of the Society for the expense of prosecution. Your historian makes the statement in all seriousness that he has searched in vain through the records to this period of our history, and has been unable to find a single instance of a delinquent paying up or an illegal practitioner being prosecuted or penalized. This, notwithstanding all the resolutions recorded in these pages.

The meetings held thus far were devoid of any scientific interest, but at this period in our existence the more progressive members of the Society began to revert to the original purpose of the organization and some subject of scientific interest was discussed at every meeting. In 1840 a committee was appointed to consider the advisability of holding additional meetings with a view of promoting the intellectual progress of members and the advancement of medical science. It was further resolved that two members should make a report of any interesting cases which had come under their observation; that an original paper, essay, or address should also be presented on some subject related to the science of medicine.

At the next meeting, in 1841, the Treasurer appears in trouble and perplexity once again. He reported "that during the year he had received a Five Dollar bill of one of the broken banks," and asked the Society whether he or the Society should lose it. After a very serious debate and on motion by Dr. Roe it was decided that the Society should lose it. There was a committee report concerning the credentials of Dr. Law, who had presented a surgeon's diploma from the College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. The report of the committee accepting Dr. Law's credentials was adopted, and the Edinburgh surgeon went into action at once by offering a resolution to the effect that the names of all members of the Society should be published in two newspapers of the county. A paper was read by Dr. Stanley on "Rubeola as an epidemic, occurring in the Town of Mamaroneck and Rye in December 1840 and February 1841."

Dr. Livingston Roe at the meeting in 1842 proposed to stimulate scientific interest by reading a questionnaire to the members. The following questions were immediately proposed: "What epidemics and endemics have you seen during past year, and their characteristics? What native vegetables have been used by the members of the Society and manner of using them? What interesting cases have you seen, and their treatment and with what result? What experience have you had in any of the more modern improvements in the treatment of diseases and surgical operations—in the use of new articles of *materia medica*, or of surgical apparatus?"

In 1844 we find a resolution calling for the appointment of a

committee of three to draft an address to the profession and the public calling attention to existing laws for the protection of physic and surgery. This action was a sequence of legislation regarding laws regulating the practice of medicine. At a special meeting held at Franklin Hotel, Tarrytown, August, 1844, we note that the Society deemed it inexpedient to publish this address of the committee at that time. A committee from the Rensselaer County Medical Society was received relative to the present status of medical laws and legislation governing the practice of medicine. It was then decided to concur with that part of the address which recommended a general convention of the different county societies at as early a period as the Comitia Minora of the State Society considered proper.

In 1847 Dr. Benjamin Bassett of Peekskill delivered a forcible address on the "Laws of Epidemics." This paper was subsequently published in the *New York Journal of Medicine and Collateral Sciences*.

At the meeting in 1850, Dr. Sands read a case report, "Delirium Tremens following an over-dose of Opium, in a child three years old." The Secretary, Dr. A. J. Prime, preferred a charge against one of the members of "Violating the Medical Ethics of this Society in abandoning the Regular Practice and adopting that of Homeopathy." The erring brother was cited to appear at the next meeting and show cause why he should not be expelled from the Society. He had removed from the county before the next meeting, and the charge was not presented.

Among other interesting items in the report of the meeting held at the Orawaupum Hotel, White Plains, 1851, we note the offer of a prize of \$10 for the best essay on the subject of Hydrocephalus by a member of the Society, and another case which excited great interest was reported by Dr. Dunn, a lady fifty-three years old cutting her third set of teeth.

In the meeting held in 1853, owing to the absence of Dr. A. J. Prime, Dr. Trask was appointed Secretary, pro tem. In the subsequent proceedings a communication was received from the absent Secretary to the effect that he tendered his resignation from the Secretaryship and membership in the Society in consequence of his having adopted Homeopathy. This it will be recalled was the same physician who had preferred a charge against one of his colleagues for the same reason. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

"Whereas the powers of this Society have been curtailed by legislative action, that it has no authoritative control over the profession of the county, and has consequently been reduced to a voluntary association,

"Resolved that hereafter the prominent object of this Society

shall be the improvement of its members in medical science."

It would seem a proper inference that there had been legislation by the State establishing certain legal requirements in order to qualify for the practice of medicine. This legislation, of course, transferred the power from the county societies to the State. Dr. Scribner described a case of ligation of femoral artery for popliteal aneurism. A discussion took place concerning the nature of some obscure skin disease prevalent in the vicinity of White Plains. It was finally decided that the condition was scabies, combined for the most part with lichen, perhaps prurigo and sometimes ecthyma.

In 1855 an amendment to the constitution was proposed in conformity with recommendation of the American Medical Association, adding the following article:

"It shall be the duty of each member of the Society to keep a faithful record of the diseases which may fall under his observation during each month, according to the classification adopted by the American Medical Association in May 1847, stating the age and sex, occupation and nativity of patient, duration of disease, and finally, recovery or death, and report the same in writing to the Secretary on or before February 1st of each year, who shall transmit a digest thereof to the State Medical Society."

Here we see the beginning in a small way of all the departmental activities of a State Board of Health. It was then proposed that the next annual meeting be held at Sing Sing and that it continue for two days. It was also decided that no individual be admitted to membership who was not a graduate of some reputable medical college. There is an item in the form of a resolution expressing the confidence of the Society in their fellow member, Dr. John Collet of Peekskill, who was engaged in giving a course of public lectures on physiology, and whose personal and professional reputation had been assailed by a rival lecturer. The resolution recommends Dr. Collet to the public as one worthy of confidence. It was strenuously opposed on the ground that a certificate of membership in this Society was sufficient to vindicate the Doctor's professional and moral standing.

There is an amusing case report by Dr. Hodgson as follows: "I was called out one night about a year ago to a lady who had been awakened suddenly by a sensation of something in her throat, her symptoms being on the whole like those of globus hystericus. There was a good deal of nervous excitement and I prescribed soothing remedies. In the morning the lady discovered that a set of false teeth could not be found and after diligent search she decided that she must have swallowed the plate. She then recalled vividly the sensation of a body passing lower and lower down the œsophagus and being arrested at the cardiac orifice of stomach. The plate was of

gold 2 ½" long and ¾" wide, with two clasps. I then prepared a probang with forceps attached in order to extract it if possible from the stomach, but the patient on viewing the improvised instrument declined the operation and the lady up to the time of report has experienced no ill effects."

There are numerous case reports at all the meetings of this period, well-prepared papers were read, and all the members participated in the discussion. Surgical cases were frequent and new instruments were being constantly developed and perfected. At the meeting in 1856, Dr. Hodgson reported three cases of removal of articular cartilages from the knee with recovery and useful function in all three cases. The writer recalls the story told by Dr. Robert F. Weir to the students at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Speaking of his own experience in the Civil War he stated that there was a standing order from the Surgeon-General's Office that all wounds in the region of knee joint should be treated by immediate amputation. This because of the great dread of what was then known as hospital gangrene.

The following addition to the By-Laws was made at the meeting held in 1857:

"Whereas we have a committee on Epidemic and Endemic diseases, and believing it to be consistent with the order of nature that various remedial agents may be found in the same climate and upon the same soil with the diseases which they are designed to cure, and knowing that we are surrounded by many invaluable medicinal plants which are often under valued, the President is authorized to appoint a committee on indigenous medicinal plants, to report the result of their observations upon the effects on the economy, either in disease or in health of one or more indigenous plants."

The theme of the President's address in 1858 was "Biographical Sketches of Medical Men of Westchester County." The address was ordered sent to State Medical Society as a contribution to the medical history of the State from the Medical Society of Westchester County.

In the minutes of 1859 there is to be noted the interesting correspondence between Dr. G. J. Fisher of Sing Sing and Dr. J. M. Draper of the medical faculty of New York University, regarding the conferring of an honorary degree on Dr. A. J. Prime, who had been expelled from the Society for having adopted Homeopathy. Some letters of Dr. Prime are also included, and as example of the lost art of letter-writing the whole correspondence is delightfully entertaining and instructive. We who live in a more tolerant day can hardly realize what rank heresy it was considered to entertain opinions radically different from the accepted theories of the regular profession.

At the annual meeting in 1861 a preamble and resolution was offered extolling the patriotism of the men who had volunteered for the cause of the Union, and offering the professional service of members gratuitously to the families of such volunteers.

In 1863 Dr. H. Ernst Schmid became a member of the Society. Dr. Schmid is now the oldest member of the Medical Society of Westchester County, and it would seem only fitting at this point to record a tribute to those qualities of mind and heart which have for half a century endeared him to the membership of this Society and a host of friends throughout Westchester County.

There is a report by the committee on Indigenous Medical Botany and the President, Dr. J. Foster Jenkins of Yonkers, read a paper on "Medical Service as Applied to the Army." The doctor's long connection with the Army of the Potomac together with his well known devotion to science rendered his address one of absorbing interest.

In 1866 the committee on epidemics and endemics reported that: "Intermittents were the type of disease in locality of Peekskill—cured in every case by quinine. Certain cryptogamia were the real cause of ague, a growth arising from the decay of vegetable matter at a low level."

Seventieth annual meeting in 1867. We note that Drs. Ellsworth Eliot and William Bibbins, delegates from the New York County Society, were invited to participate in the deliberations of the meeting. There were eighteen members present—the largest number at any meeting of the Society. In the following preamble and resolution offered by Dr. Stewart of Peekskill, we observe a distinct contribution to the literature of Prohibition:

"Whereas it is the province of physicians both in their organized and individual capacity, to do all in their power to prevent as well as cure the physical ills of society, and

"Whereas it is our firm belief, based on the most reliable facts and statistics, as well as on our own observation, that the habitual use as a beverage of intoxicating liquors, as now practised to a fearful extent in nearly all our communities is a prolific source of disease and suffering and a decided shortener of human life,

"Therefore, resolved that we deem it our duty as members of a humane and beneficent profession, to recommend to the people for the sake of their physical well being especially, to say nothing of the moral, social and economic aspects, that they abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a drink; and as precept without personal example is comparatively inoperative, we recognize the obligation to the same abstinence we commend to others, as morally binding on ourselves.

"Resolved that a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution

be sent to every editor of a newspaper in Westchester County with a request that he publish the same free of expense."

There was decided opposition to this resolution and action on it was indefinitely postponed. There is also the account of an interesting discussion as to the place of the next annual meeting. The President, Dr. Curry of Shrub Oak, dilated at great length and, according to the Secretary, in the most elegant forms of imagery descriptive of his great attachment to the Orawaupum Hotel, the wonderful quality of the food and entertainment provided by that justly famous establishment. But the Society, while charmed by the gastronomic eloquence of the President, decided to hold the next meeting at the Getty House in Yonkers.

To those of our members who doubt the efficacy of drugs in dealing with ovarian tumors, we quote the two cases reported at the next meeting. One treated with potassium chlorate, the other with potassium bromide. Complete recovery in both cases.

In 1869 a meeting was held for the first time at the State Prison, Sing Sing. At the Fall meeting in 1870, Dr. Hodgson described his visit to the new State Hospital at Poughkeepsie and spoke of it as the finest in the country. It was decided at this meeting to make a determined effort to recover the lost seal and minutes mentioned in the early part of this history, and the matter was delegated to a committee with power. The committee reported a year later that advertisements had been placed in four County newspapers, offering a reward of \$50 for the recovery of missing property. These were published once a fortnight for a period of three months and editorials were printed calling attention to the advertisement. Letters were sent to Robert Bolton, the historian of the County, and other persons from whom it was thought information might be elicited, but all these efforts were in vain, and with deep regret the committee was discharged.

At October meeting in 1871, Dr. J. H. Pooley exhibited two cases of fracture of leg treated by plaster of Paris bandage.

In February, 1873, the Society went on record as follows: "The members of the Medical Society of Westchester County make the following statement. That they have visited this day St. John's Hospital in Yonkers, and with pride and gladness discover that such a place of rest and relief for the sick and suffering has been reared in our midst; that it has our hearty sanction and we bespeak from the public its generous support. Also as a county medical society and as individuals we heartily commend the organization and maintenance of appropriate schools for the education and training of nurses for the sick and we would cordially recommend to all persons who contemplate engaging in this noble work to avail themselves of the advantage of such schools."

Dr. J. Francis Chapman was Secretary at this time and he displays a wonderful penmanship so like copperplate that it requires a second glance to correct that impression.

The advocates of anti-vivisection had begun to make their presence felt and at the annual meeting in 1874 the Secretary stated that he had recently received a communication from Prof. John G. Dalton, of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, N. Y., in relation to anticipated action before the next session of the State Legislature by Henry Bergh, President of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whereby he would endeavor to have legislation enacted in order to have discontinued all further experimentation upon the lower animals for whatever cause, and urging the earnest and united efforts of the profession to discourage this enthusiast in his unreasonable strictures.

In compliance with the above a resolution was offered and unanimously adopted to the effect that the Medical Society of Westchester County in common with the profession of the State, recognizing the benefits which have accrued from judicious experimentation upon the lower animals in the interest of science and humanity, and as it is believed that an effort is to be made before the next legislature to repeal or alter that portion of the existing laws of the State which permits "any properly conducted scientific experiments or investigations," therefore:

"Resolved, that the Society believes that the repeal or alteration of said laws so as to interrupt in any way the present existing facilities for scientific investigation, will result in arresting the progress of discovery of the phenomena of life, and the cause and prevention of disease.

"Resolved that in no department of physical science has greater progress been made than in Physiology and Pathology, and that no discoveries have conferred greater blessings on mankind than those embraced within their domain, exemplified in the brilliant discoveries of Harvey, Ambrose Pare and Jenner, the many illustrious savants of the Continent and our own country, which have been made and established through the important and indispensable aid of vivisection of lower animals. That such investigations are conducted without unnecessary pain or wanton cruelty, and usually with the aid of anesthetics.

"Resolved that the members of this Society duly appreciating and honoring the wisdom of the framers of our existing laws, relating to this important subject, earnestly desire that they may continue unchanged, that the progress of research and discovery which have hitherto distinguished our State, may not be interrupted."

Immediately after the meeting the resolutions were printed on special paper and distributed to members of the society, a copy being

sent to Prof. Dalton, who incorporated it in his little volume on the subject recently completed.

At the meeting in 1876, a letter of invitation was read from the Westchester County Historical Society to attend the centennial celebration of the Battle of White Plains, on October 28th. It may be stated parenthetically just here that the writer never realized that this battle was one of the six decisive struggles of history until after he attended these annual dinners of the Westchester County Historical Society.

Dr. Fisher of Sing Sing introduced a resolution in 1879 asking that the law giving county societies the power to grant licenses be rescinded.

In 1881 Dr. Brush of Mt. Vernon read a most interesting paper upon the subject of "Milk." This paper was subsequently published in the *New York Medical Record*. Later in the year Dr. Brush contributed another paper on "Milk as a Poison." Dr. Pelton reported a case of "Perityphlitis," operation by Dr. Henry Burton Sands.

In December, 1882, the Society held its first meeting outside of Westchester County. The place selected was Martinelli's on Fifth Avenue, New York City. Dr. Schmid had been appointed a committee of one to make arrangements for the dinner. It is to be noted that whenever the Society dined in New York Dr. Schmid was invariably selected to make the arrangements. On this occasion appropriate resolutions were adopted regarding the death of Dr. Jenkins.

Dr. Jenkins located in Yonkers in 1856, and in 1861 entered the service of the United States Sanitary Commission, but owing to ill health was obliged to resign in 1865. He resumed practice in Yonkers, and in 1877 was elected President of the New York State Medical Society. He declined to accept this office because of his doubt as to the legality of the meeting at which he was chosen. As an expression of the esteem in which he was held the Yonkers Medical Association changed its name to the Jenkins Medical Association.

Dr. George J. Fisher of Sing Sing was another member of our Society who was honored by election as President of the State Society. He made many contributions to the medical literature of Westchester County and was prominent in all the activities of our Society during his membership.

The Spring meeting in 1883 was also held at Martinelli's. At this meeting a paper was read, "Barley Grains not a Cause of Malaria." A message was prepared and sent to the legislature regarding the passage of a law requiring medical experts to be called only by the court.

In 1884 we have a report of one of the members who had seen Dr. Robert F. Weir of New York remove a fatty tumor with the

new anesthetic cocaine. Dr. Elizabeth H. Bates of Portchester read a paper on the "Vomiting of Pregnancy."

Drs. Henry Moffat and P. H. Pyne were proposed for membership at the meeting held in the Common Council Room at Yonkers, January 20, 1885. Dr. Brush read a paper on "Intubation of the Larynx," describing a new device that had been employed by Dr. O'Dwyer as a substitute for tracheotomy. We also observe a healthy debate on the respective merits of cotton jackets, ice applications, and quinine in thirty-grain doses as antipyretic measures in the treatment of pneumonia.

In 1887 we began to reach out, leaving Martinelli's and holding a meeting at the Murray Hill Hotel in New York. Dr. Carruthers read a very interesting paper on "Koch's lymph in the treatment of tuberculosis."

Dr. Brush featured again in 1891 by a thrilling case report of injury to a cow's stomach with subsequent operation. We quote verbatim: "Diagnosis was made of puncture of stomach, pericardium and diaphragm. Gave chloroform, pulled out stomach, opened it and found hay wire, cleaned out stomach and sewed up. Fed on milk, eggs and gin. Cow did well until it attempted to eat its bedding. Wound reopened, ruptured into pericardium and cow died in twenty four hours."

Dr. Frederick Peterson of New York read a paper at a meeting in 1893, and in the record of that meeting we also find the following resolution which will be of great interest to health officers and local boards of health. The "barking dog" and the "crowing rooster" rank high among the statistical causes of early morning telephone calls by irate citizens who demand immediate relief, but in the subjoined resolution the profession itself appears as complainant, and the old question so familiar to all health officers as to what constitutes a "nuisance" is revived. Dr. Bullard offered the resolution:

"That the Secretary be instructed to ask State Board of Health and to inquire from Lighthouse Board at Washington, whether the siren float on Execution Rock is so much more useful than the old horn as to make its continuance a necessity.

"That this siren is a serious toll upon the nervous strength of our patients who live near the shore, and are strongly of the opinion that the change is doing harm on the land though it does good on the water. There are many cases where sleep or no sleep means life or death, and the siren may destroy some lives on shore whatever may be its chances of saving others at sea."

Dr. J. S. Porteous of Yonkers read a paper in 1895 on the use of antitoxin in diphtheria, reporting an epidemic in Yonkers. Dr. William H. Sherman read a paper on the treatment of hernia, by Halstead method of operation.

At the meeting in November, 1896, there is the report of the committee having in charge the plans for the centennial celebration, also a resolution that no member be allowed in banquet hall who had not paid his dues of \$5 for the year. Report accepted except the resolution relating to delinquents which was permitted to go over.

In January, 1897, Dr. Charles McBurney read a paper on appendicitis, the paper being discussed by Drs. Moffat, Sherman, and Currier. One of the members stated that he did not believe in early operation and cited two cases operated upon. One died, and in the other there was no appendix—therefore the patient could not have had appendicitis. Later in the year Dr. Brush presented a paper entitled: "What shall we do to be saved?" This sounded interesting, but as we proceed to read we learn that the subject matter of the paper was bovine tuberculosis.

At the centennial celebration held at the Court House, White Plains, on May 8, 1897, the following order of exercises was carried out:

1. Invocation. By the Ven. F. B. Van Kleeck, D.D.
2. Address. By the President, Archibald M. Campbell, M.D.
3. Historical Address. H. Ernst Schmid, M.D.
4. Poem. Z. Edwards Lewis, M.D.
5. Responses to Welcome, on behalf of Delegates of the Medical Society of the County of New York. Egbert H. Grandin, M.D.
6. Mr. James Wood, President Historical Society of Westchester County.

Dinner was held at the Auditorium Building. Dr. Lewis presided as Chairman, and eloquent after-dinner speeches were made by Dr. Helm of Sing Sing, Dr. Curry of Shrub Oak, Dr. Hermance of Yonkers, and Dr. D. B. St. John Roosa of New York.

From this point onward during the past twenty-five years, the progress of our Society has been steadily active. There has been an enormous increase in population in Westchester during this period and our membership at the present writing is 312. It has become the custom to invite eminent members of the profession from New York and elsewhere to read papers, and address the Society upon some topic of interest in relation to the more recent scientific developments in our professional work. The old Orawaupum Hotel at which so many meetings were held in the old days is no more, and our meetings in recent years have been held in many of the hospitals and other institutions which have become established in Westchester County.

In 1918 the Westchester Unit was organized for service in the World War. The plan was fostered and financed under the auspices of this Society, and while its identity as a unit was nullified on

reaching France, owing to the exigencies of army organization, the physicians and nurses comprising the original unit saw service wherever the American flag was carried on the battlefields of Europe.

And now as our story reaches a conclusion, and we look back on this long retrospect of years, we become impressed with the earnest purpose and commanding vision of the strong virile men who in the long ago organized the Medical Society of Westchester County. To the physician of that day there was little or no opportunity for social contact or scientific work. Hospital facilities were unknown, and laboratory technique, aseptic surgery, bacteriology, and medical literature were all to come later. Imagine the physician of to-day called upon to diagnose and treat disease without stethoscope, hypodermic needle, ophthalmoscope, microscope, or clinical thermometer. Diagnosis was made without any of the means or methods which we consider so essential to-day, but the physician of the early nineteenth century was a keen observer of the objective phenomena of disease, and differential diagnosis had already acquired a definite trend. He compensated for the defects in his diagnostic and therapeutic armamentarium by careful observation and acute mental qualities.

Your historian deems it a great privilege to have been permitted the pleasure of an intimate perusal of the minutes, papers, and other data constituting the record of past activities of the Medical Society of Westchester County. It has been said that posthumous glory fades into forgetfulness, and it would seem only proper therefore on this occasion to dwell for a moment on the character of these early pioneers of medicine in Westchester County, and to contemplate with gratitude the rich heritage of tradition and accomplishment which blazed the way for their successors.

H. T. K.

ANNOTATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

TO

PART I

ANNOTATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART I

The foreword and Dr. H. T. Kelly's Sketch have covered a few of the highlights of the story of the medical men of the County and the beginnings of medical organization in Westchester and adjacent areas. The early important centers were the towns and villages of Bedford and Rye, Peekskill, Cortlandtown, the town of Mt. Pleasant, Yonkers, White Plains, New Rochelle, Eastchester, Saw Pits, Somers and Sing Sing.

Some of the early legislation affecting medicine has been briefly cited in the foreword. All of this material has been gathered from diverse sources and a considerable bibliography will be found at the end of this section of the book. The complete text of an act to regulate the practice of physick and surgery in the City of New York, passed 10 June, 1760 follows as the earliest in a significant series of legislative acts, while New York was still under British provincial government.

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PHYSICK AND SURGERY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, PASSED THE 10TH OF JUNE, 1760.

Whereas, many ignorant and unskilful Persons in Physick and Surgery in order to gain a subsistence, do take upon themselves to administer Physick, and practice Surgery in the City of New York, to the endangering of the Lives and Limbs of their Patients; and many poor and ignorant Persons inhabiting the said City, who have been persuaded to become their Patients, have been great sufferers thereby! For preventing such Abuses for the Future:

I. BE IT ENACTED by his Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Council, and the General Assembly, and it is hereby ENACTED by the Authority of the same, That, from and after the publication of this Act, no Person whatsoever shall practice as a Physician or Surgeon in the said City of New-York, before he shall first have been examined in Physick or Surgery, and approved of and admitted by one of his Majesty's Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the King's Attorney-General, and the Mayor of the City of New-York, for the time being, or by any three or more of them, taking to their assistance for such examination, such proper Person or Persons as they in their discretion shall see fit. And if any candidate after due examination of his Learning, and skill in Physick and Surgery as aforesaid, shall be approved and admitted to practice as a Physician and Surgeon or both, the said Examiners, or any three or more of them, shall give, under their hands and Seals to the person so admitted as aforesaid, a Testimonial of his Examination and Admission, and in the form following, to wit:

To all to whom these Presents shall come, or may concern.

KNOW YE That we whose names are hereunto subscribed, in pursuance of an Act of the Lieutenant-Governor, and Council and General Assembly, made and published at New-York, the Day of in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and, entitled, An Act, To Regulate the Practice of Physick and Surgery in the City of New-York, have duly examined, Physician (or) Surgeon, (or) Physician and Surgeon (as the case may be), and having approved of his skill, have admitted him as a Physician (or) Surgeon, (or) Physican and Surgeon, to practice in the said Faculty or Faculties throughout this Province of New-York.

In testimony whereof, we have subscribed our names and affixed our Seals to this Instrument, at NEW-YORK, this day of Anno Domini, One thousand

II. AND BE IT FURTHER ENACTED, by the authority aforesaid, That if any Person shall practice in the City of New-York, as a Physician or Surgeon, or both as Physician and Surgeon, without such testimonial as aforesaid, he shall for every such offence forfeit the sum of Five Pounds; one-half thereof to the use of the Person or Persons who shall sue for the same, and the other Moiety to the Church Wardens and Vestrymen of the said City for the use of the Poor thereof; the said Forfeiture to be recovered without costs, before the Mayor, Recorder, or any one of the Aldermen of the said City, who are hereby empowered in a summary way, to hear, try and determine any suit brought for such Forfeiture, and to give judgment and to award Execution thereupon.

PROVIDED, That this act shall not extend to any person or persons administering Physick, or Practicing Surgery within the said City before the publication hereof; or to any Person having his Majesty's Commission, and employed in his Service as a Physician or Surgeon.

After the Revolution, further need was seen for regulation of the practice of medicine by the State of New York. At this time (B8) "New York was . . . fifth of the States in population. Virginia had more than double its number of inhabitants; Pennsylvania had nearly one-fourth more; North Carolina exceeded it by the total census of New York City and Long Island; Massachusetts surpassed it in nearly equal degree." Walsh (B9) is authority for the statement that in seven years preceding 1790 the State of New York grew in population by nearly one-half, mounting up to 340,000. It reached 589,000 in 1800.

In 1797, an act was passed by the Legislature which repealed the former act of 1760, that regulated practice of physic and surgery in the City and County of New York, since the new act was state-wide in its effect:

AN ACT TO REGULATE THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND SURGERY IN THIS STATE, PASSED THE 23D OF MARCH, 1797.

Be it Enacted by the people of the State of New York, represented in the Senate and Assembly, That from and after the first day of October next, no person who-soever now practicing physic or surgery or administering medicine or performing surgical operations, shall continue to do so within this State, unless he shall have produced satisfactory evidence to the chancellor, one of the judges of the supreme court, a Master in chancery, or one of the judges of the courts of common pleas

within this State, that he has practiced physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, for the term of two years next preceding the day aforesaid, or in the manner aforesaid, shall have produced satisfactory evidence that he has studied physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, with one or more reputable physicians or surgeons for the term of two years, and shall have obtained from the magistrate or officer before whom such evidence shall be adduced, a certificate under his hand and seal, that such satisfactory evidence has been produced to him, and the person in whose favor any such certificate shall be given, shall file the same in the office of the clerk of the county wherein he resides, and take a certified copy thereof subscribed by the clerk. And to each and every person who shall continue so to practice as aforesaid, after the said first day of October next and shall not have obtained such certificate and have filed the same in the manner aforesaid, and shall thereafter practice physic or surgery, administer medicine or perform surgical operations, shall for every such offense forfeit the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered by action of debt and with costs of suit in any court having cognizance thereof, and one-half thereof to the use of the person who shall prosecute for the same, and the other half to the use of the county in which conviction shall be had, to be by order of the court paid to the treasurer thereof.

And be it further enacted, That from and after the first day of October next, no person whomsoever (other than such as may practice physic or surgery in conformity to the aforesaid section of this act) shall practice physic or surgery, administer medicine, or perform surgical operations within this State (except under the immediate direction of the physician or surgeon with whom he serves an apprenticeship, or studies to qualify himself to become a physician or surgeon), unless he shall produce to the chancellor, one of the judges of the supreme court, a Master in chancery, or one of the judges of the courts of common pleas, within this State, a certificate subscribed by one or more physicians or surgeons with whom he has served an apprenticeship, for the purpose of being taught the art of physic and surgery, or with whom he had studied for this purpose, specifying and declaring that the person in whose favor such certificate is given, hath regularly studied physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, with the subscriber or subscribers of such certificate for the term of four years, and that he is sufficiently qualified to practice physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, to which certificate, if the subscriber or subscribers be resident within this State, he or they shall make oath before either of the magistrates or officers herein before mentioned, and the magistrate or officer by whom such oath shall be administered shall then endorse on such certificate a permit that the person therein named, is in conformity to law, permitted to practice physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, within this State, and shall subscribe such permit with his name and affix his seal thereto; and the person in whose favor such permit shall be granted, shall file the same in the office of the clerk of the county wherein he resides, and shall take a certified copy thereof. And each and every person who shall practice physic or surgery, without such permit, and without having filed the same in the manner aforesaid, shall for every such offense forfeit and pay the sum of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered and applied in like manner as is directed with respect to the forfeiture mentioned in the first section of this Act. Provided Always, that if the person in whose favor such certificate shall be given shall produce satisfactory evidence that he has been graduated in any college or university in this State or elsewhere, then he shall be entitled to such permit as aforesaid, although he shall not have studied physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, any longer than three years. Provided, Also, that if any such certificate shall be given and attested to by any one or more physicians or surgeons not resident within this State, the same shall be attested to before and certified under the hand and seal of a judge of the supreme court or superior

court of the state in which such certifying physicians or surgeons shall reside and be produced to the chancellor or one of the judges of the supreme court of this State; and if it shall appear to the chancellor or judge that in his estimation the certificate and signature of the judge before whom such attestation is made is genuine, he shall then and not otherwise endorse thereon such permit as aforesaid. Provided, Further, that if any physician or surgeon with whom the person applying for such permit has studied physic or surgery, or both, shall be dead or not resident within this State, such permit may nevertheless be granted upon satisfactory evidence being adduced of such death or non-residence, together with satisfactory proof that he has studied physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, for the term of four years, in which proof shall be satisfied with the name or names of the physicians or surgeons with whom he has studied.

And Whereas, upon sudden emergency, it may be necessary to apply for aid from persons not qualified to practice physic or surgery in conformity to this Act,

Be it further enacted, that in every such case it shall and may be lawful for any persons authorized by this Act to practice physic or surgery, to administer medicine or perform surgical operations, but shall not ask, demand or recover any compensation therefor.

And be it further enacted that nothing in this Act contained shall be construed to affect any person who may have obtained or shall hereafter obtain the degrees of bachelor or doctor of medicine, or any other degree or license conferring the right to practice physic or surgery in any academy, college or university within this State or elsewhere, having authority to confer such degree, Provided, that the person having obtained or who shall obtain such degree shall file a copy thereof in the office of the secretary of this State, or in the office of the clerk of the county wherein he resides. But until such copy shall be so filed, the person in whose favor such diploma shall have been given, shall not practice physic or surgery within this State without being liable to the forfeiture and payment of twenty-five dollars, to be recovered and applied as other forfeitures by this Act are directed to be recovered and applied.

And be it further enacted that nothing in this Act shall be construed so as to prevent any physician or surgeon, residents in any other State, from practicing within this State, upon any particular occasion upon the special request of a physician or surgeon entitled by this Act to practice physic or surgery within this State.

And be it further enacted, that if any person shall counterfeit any certificate, or permit intended by this Act, and shall be thereof convicted in the Supreme Court or any circuit court or court of general sessions of the peace, the court shall in their discretion punish the offender by fine and imprisonment, and the persons so convicted for practicing physic or surgery, shall never thereafter be permitted to practice physic or surgery within this State. Provided, always, that such fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

And be it further enacted, that the Act entitled, "An Act to Regulate the Practice of Physic and Surgery in the City and County of New York," shall be and hereby is repealed from and after the said first day of October next.

The Medical Repository (J I), Vol. 1, No. 1, July, 1797, p, 116 notes: On the 8th of May, at the White-Plains, there was a meeting of respectable physicians of the county of Westchester, who formed themselves into a society to be known and called by

the name and stile of "The Medical Society of the County of Westchester." Dr. Archibald M'Donald was elected President, and Dr. Matson Smith of New Rochelle, Secretary. The principal views of their formation appear to be an harmonious establishment of a regular practice of physic throughout the county, and an immediate compliance with the law of the Legislature of the State made at the last session. (New York Mag.) The cautious Editor of the Repository, Samuel L. Mitchill, is not one to commit himself on the "principal views of their formation." He credits New York Mag. with the news item and refrains from further comment. The item is of interest since it shows that in the initial July issue of the Repository, the news was considered of value and also that it had been printed as a news item by New York Mag. even earlier, possibly in June. Elias Cornelys of Stephen-town, West-Chester was a subscriber to the Medical Repository said by Fisher (B4) to be "the first medical periodical ever published in America." Fielding H. Garrison in the Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine, The Johns Hopkins University, Vol. II, No. 5, July, 1934, lists "The Medical and Scientific Periodicals of the 17th and 18th Centuries, With a revised Catalogue and check list," as follows:

- (79) Medical Society of New Haven County, in the State of Connecticut. Cases and Observations. 1788
- (95) Massachusetts Medical Society. Boston. Medical Communications. 1790—
- (111) College of Physicians of Philadelphia, Transactions. 1793
- (144) Medical Repository (Edited by Samuel Latham Mitchill, Edward Miller and Elihu H. Smith) July 26, 1797—1824.

N.B. Garrison does not therefore rate the Medical Repository as the oldest medical periodical. It may have been the oldest known to Fisher (B4) in 1886.

In view of the fact that the minutes of the Society from 1799 to 1831 were lost, the current historian has made, within the time available for the study, a considerable search of newspaper items, periodicals, transactions and other source materials with the assistance of the Curator of the Museum of the Ossining Historical Society in an endeavor to find items relating to the Medical Society of the County of Westchester during those years. What was happening in Westchester? In the State as a whole? What part did Westchester physicians play in the medical history of the time? Why were the minutes lost? Who lost them? When were they lost? Fisher (B4, p 569) of Sing Sing, an exact and careful historian says: "The society, I believe, has never failed to convene, at least annually, since its organization." He says further: "Over twenty years ago (written in 1886), Dr. James Fountain gave

the writer a little document that was supposed to be irrecoverably lost, which contains the original records of the first five meetings of the Medical Society of Westchester County." How did Dr. James Fountain recover them and where? Why only the records of the first five meetings? Minute books could be lost through inadvertance, could fall out of saddle bags, could be misplaced. Nowhere is it intimated that they were destroyed, as by fire or during an epidemic. They are always referred to as lost. Thus the minutes of June 1837, President Peter Moulton in the chair, say "Dr. Roe reported in behalf of the committee appointed at the last meeting 'to wait on Dr. King etc. etc.' (the former secretary) that he (Dr. Roe) had in conformity to his instructions called upon Dr. King and communicated to him the wishes of this Society relative to the lost seal, Books etc. and that the communication elicited only a repetition of his previous statements. Also reported that he (Dr. Roe) had ordered a new seal, procured blank copies of certificates of membership, licenses etc. After some explanation from Dr. Moulton in reference to Dr. King's statements, it was resolved by Dr. S. I. Myers and seconded by Dr. Wm. Stanley that the President of this Society (Dr. Moulton) be requested to make an effort to obtain lost seal, books "etc. belonging to this Society. Adopted." Dr. Theodore F. King was secretary of the Society in 1831, and continued in office through 1834. He appears from nowhere, keeps the minutes in a fine legible copperplate handwriting and, after 1834, disappears. The current historian has endeavored to find out something about him with no success. No birth record or mention of him has so far been located in Westchester County, he filed no will, even his explanation about the lost "seal, Books" etc., is not recorded. A letter to the Connecticut State Medical Society fails to show that he might have moved there. He remains a mysterious, shadowy figure.

The period 1799-1831 saw many developments in medicine in the State. What part did the Medical Society of the County of Westchester play in it? Dr. Kelly in his Sketch of 1922 devotes four lines to this period. Reference to the section of this book headed "Newspapers of the County" on page 53, will show that precisely at this period, 1799, the first newspapers began to be printed. A few papers in Connecticut appeared at an earlier date, but from 1799 on more and more newspapers were founded in Westchester. These papers reflected the life of the County, and its commercial development. A thorough search of such files as are available has yielded many items of medical interest. These will be found arranged by source and chronology beginning page 54.

Events of great importance were in the making. Dr. John Stearns (B9, pp. 58 et seq) seems to be the most reliable source of information relating to the events which took place in Saratoga County following 1790. Evidently the practice of medicine was in a most shameful state. The associations of gentlemen previously mentioned in our foreword and elsewhere as having been formed in New York City to improve conditions and to promote harmony in professional ranks were local endeavors in response to local initiative seeking some means as early as 1749, and continuing thereafter, to combat the ignorance, empiricism, arrogance and internecine professional wrangling that was making the practice of medicine, especially in the post-Revolutionary period a stench in the nostrils of the people of the state.

The early statutory enactments of 1760 and 1797 seem to have had the backing of these associations of gentlemen if not their sponsorship. While Westchester was not the first to have such an association, one was formed on May 8, 1797. The "respectable meeting of Physicians of the County of Westchester . . . at the House of William Barker" takes on added significance as one examines the disreputable character of much of the medical quackery of that time. The early minutes record the organization period. Then nothing until 1831.

Conditions in Westchester could not have been so unlike those elsewhere as to make comparison invalid. In Saratoga County, says John Stearns (*loc. cit. supra*) many "who had never read a volume in medicine were suddenly introduced to an extensive practice and to a reputation of such imposing authority, as to control the opinions of their superiors in science and to prescribe rules of practice for their government. Consultations were generally distinguished for gross controversies at the bedside of the patient, whose health and life were often immolated to the ignorance, prejudices or discordant theories of the contending physicians. Their skill was generally graduated by their ability to magnify the cures they had made. . . . The ignorance of the practitioners so obscured the science of medicine at the period referred to, that reflecting physicians united in the necessity of adopting vigorous measures for a radical reform." A medical society was formed in Saratoga County following a series of newspaper articles exposing the conditions in 1796. "But", says Dr. Stearns, "so discordant were its materials, and so incompetent to sustain the character of a scientific institution, that the year of its formation became the period of its dissolution."

However, on Nov. 17, 1805, a Committee of Correspondence consisting of Drs. Wm. Patrick, John Stearns and Grant Powell

sent out a printed circular calling the attention of all in Montgomery and Washington Counties to "the necessity of adopting some vigorous measures for the suppression of empiricism, and the encouragement of regular practitioners. . . . The wish of the meeting (held at the Court House in Ballston) is to procure from the Legislature of the State their sanction to a medical society; and we request your attendance at the court-house at ten o'clock, A.M. either in person or by a committee of your county, for the purpose of adopting the best means for obtaining an act of incorporation." On the 16th of January a delegation from Washington, Montgomery and Saratoga Counties met and memorialized the Legislature to the above effect. Dr. Asa Fitch of Washington; Dr. John Stearns of Saratoga; and Dr. Alexander Sheldon of Montgomery were made a committee of three; they attended the ensuing session of the Legislature where they "presented the memorial to the house of Assembly on the 25th of February 1806, who referred it to a committee consisting of:

WILLIAM LIVINGSTON AND	
ISAAC SARGENT	of Washington
GORDON HUNTINGTON	of Otsego
JOHN ELY	of Greene and
JOEL FROST	of Westchester.

"The majority of this committee being medical men, favorably received the proposed plan for a general law to extend the act of incorporation through the State. . . ."

On the first Tuesday of July, 1806, three months after the passage of the law, about twenty societies were organized pursuant to its provisions, and within two years scarcely a county in the State of any considerable population was without a duly organized medical society." (B.9) It will be noted that Joel Frost of Westchester was one of the committee of the Assembly responsible for this act.

The Medical Society of the State of New York "was duly organized on the first Tuesday in February, 1807, when the following members were chosen officers:

WM. M'CLELLAND	President
ALEXANDER SHELDON	Vice President
MOSES WILLARD	Treasurer
JOHN STEARNS	Secretary
CENSORS	
JOHN M. MANN	Columbia County
WILLIAM WHEELER	Dutchess County
LYMAN COOK	Westchester County
MOSES WILLARD	Rensselaer County
CALEB SAMSON	Oneida County

(Feb. 8, 1808 — p 8 of Transactions)

"The Society then proceeded to arrange its members into four classes according to the four great Senatorial districts of the State, pursuant to law, whereupon it appeared that in the Southern district, the county of New-York was drawn into the Third class, Nicholas Romaine, member. Westchester, 2nd class, Lyman Cook, member." Dr. Lyman Cook was elected one of the five Censors. In pursuance of the bye-laws he also reported a "topographical and geological description of their respective counties together with the diseases prevalent in the same."

(Feb. 1809. First Tuesday.)

Among those present was Dr. Lyman Cook, Westchester. "Communications from New York and Dutchess were laid before the Society, representing certain Ordinances of the State Society as oppressive, and requesting a revision and amendment of the same. They were committed to Drs. Wheeler, Willoughby and Cook, who were directed to report such amendments to the Bye-Laws, as they may deem expedient." Lyman Cook was elected for the year ensuing as one of five Censors. (Transactions).

It may be seen that Westchester was represented not only on the Assembly committee which formulated the Act of 1806 by Joel Frost, but also on the Censors of the newly formed State Society by Dr. Lyman Cook. All this did not take place without controversy. In fact, the bill of 1806 developed a very powerful opposition and was not expected to pass. Due however to the eloquence of the Honorable William W. Van Ness the necessary votes were mustered to pass it. Our lost Westchester County Medical Society records would doubtless have reflected the prevailing opinion of our respectable group of practitioners toward the disgraceful conditions that prompted the Saratoga County physicians to act. In 1798, Matson Smith was Secretary, Lemuel Mead and David Rodgers were Censors. When the next list of officers becomes available, made by Dr. Wm. H. Helm of Sing Sing for 1825, Dr. Matson Smith is shown as President (see page 71). In the intervening period, 1799-1825, the Transactions of the State Society contain references as follows:

- Feb. 6, 1810. Dr. Henry White. Westchester, was elected to Committee of Correspondence.
- Feb. 5, 1811. The following new members presented their credentials, which were approved, and they took their seats . . . Dr. Jeremiah D. Fowler, Westchester.
- Feb. 3, 1813. Among those present . . . Joseph (sic) D. Fowler. Speech of the President mentions a bad epidemic prevailing. (War of 1812 continues).
- Feb. 1, 1814. Jeremiah D. Fowler, present. (Battle of Lundy's Lane, near Niagara Falls. British burn the Capitol, the President's house and other public buildings.)

- Feb. 7, 1815. No Westchester reference. (End of War of 1812).
- Feb. 6, 1816. Doctor John Miller from the County of Cortland, and Jeremiah D. Fowler of Westchester produced their Certificates as Delegates from said Counties. . . .
- Feb. 4, 1817. No Westchester reference.
- Feb. 6, 1817. Dr. Watts presented a Memorial from Dr. Fansher on the subject of Vaccination, which was referred to Doctors Watts, Barstow and Low. The Committee to whom was referred the Memorial of Doctor Fansher, on the subject of Vaccination, with a copy of a Memorial to the Legislature of this State, beg leave to report:
 "That as a similar one is now before the Honorable the Legislature, they do not deem it expedient to do more than express their conviction of the importance and utility of such an Institution in this State."
 "Resolved that the above report be accepted." It is probable that Dr. Nehemiah Fancher of Westchester is the Doctor Fancher herein mentioned.
- Feb. 4, 1818. No Westchester reference.
- Feb. 4, 1819. No Westchester reference.
- Feb. 3, 1820. No Westchester reference.
- Feb. 6, 1821. No Westchester reference.
- Feb. 4, 1823. Epenetus Wallace, Delegate from West-Chester.
- Feb. 3, 1824. E. Wallace, Westchester, gave \$3.00 toward "Improvement of its funds."
- Feb. 1, 1825. The Standing Committee appointed to examine the bye-laws of the various County Medical Societies which may be transmitted to this Society, and to ascertain whether the same are in perfect accordance with the statutes of the state, and the bye-laws of this Society, Report, that they have received from the Secretary, and examined the Bye-laws of the following counties, viz:
- | | |
|------------|------------------|
| New-York | Steuben |
| Rensselaer | Westchester, and |
| Washington | Montgomery |
| Oneida | |
- After careful perusal of the same, they are happy to state that no provisions have been found repugnant to the law of the state, or the society.
- Members present—E. Wallace, Westchester, \$3.00 for "improvement of its funds." Officers of the County Medical Societies:
- County of West-Chester
- | | |
|-----------------------|----------------|
| Dr. Matson Smith | President |
| Dr. Charles McDonald, | Vice President |
| Dr. David Palmer | Secretary |
| Dr. Joshua W. Bowron | Treasurer |
- Annual Meeting, first Tuesday in October.
- Feb. 7, 1826. List for notification of vacancies. West-Chester 1826.
- Feb. 6, 1827. Delegate Dr. Joshua W. Bowron, West-Chester. \$3.00 donated to Secretary.
- Feb. 5, 1828. Donation to Medical Fund. Dr. Boerum (sic) for Westchester (by letter) \$3.00.
 "A communication from the Medical Society of the County of Westchester was read, and ordered to lie on the table.
 Resolved, That so much of the communication from the Medical Society of New-York, as relates to the late medical law, and also

the communication from the Medical Society of Westchester, on the same subject be referred to a committee consisting of Drs. Manley, Townsend and Steel.

County of Westchester.

Dr. Matson Smith,	President.
Wm. Hoffman,	Vice President.
David Palmer,	Secretary.
Epenetus Wallace	Treasurer.

Censors

Dr. Guy C. Bailey
Peter Moulton
David Palmer
Dr. Joshua W. Bowron, Delegate.

Feb. 3, 1829. List of officers of Westchester County same as reported in 1828.
Feb. 2, 1830. James Fountain, Delegate from Westchester. \$3.00 for Medical Prize Fund.

The By-Laws of the following countyes were received, and on motion referred to the Standing Committee on the By-Laws of County Medical Societies.

Washington	1829
Westchester	1824

James Fountain was elected to Committee of Correspondence.

Dr. Fountain called for the consideration of his resolutions, which are in the words following:

1. Resolved, That we, the State Medical Society, are thoroughly convinced of the extreme practical utility and beneficial tendency of the present existing laws of this state, regulating the practice of medicine and surgery.
2. Resolved, That the Society conceive the science of medicine in this state will not be promoted but seriously injured by the establishment of more Medical Schools, within its limits.
3. Resolved, That a memorial, emanating from this Society, expressive of their sentiments on these subjects, be presented to the honorable the Legislature, signed by the President and Secretary in behalf of the Society, at such time as they may deem most prudent.
4. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to our medical brethren of the incorporated Medical Society of the city and county of New York, to remove every pretext of umbrage by repealing or amending their by-laws, so as to reduce their initiation fee.
5. Resolved, That the Secretary of this Society transmit a copy of the last resolution to the President of the New-York County Medical Society.

And the same having been considered and amended, were unanimously adopted. Westchester's seat will become vacant Feb. 1, 1834.

County Medical Officers.

Dr. Matson Smith	President
Dr. William Hoffman,	Vice President
Dr. David Palmer,	Secretary
Dr. Joshua W. Bowron,	Treasurer

Censors

Dr. Amos W. Gates
Dr. Guy C. Bailey
Dr. David Palmer

Dr. James Fountain, Delegate to the State Medical Society.
Annual Meeting, 1st Tuesday in June.

List of Members of County Medical Societies:

Westchester

Charles M'Donald
 Henry Van Kleeck
 Epenetus Wallace
 Joshua W. Bowron
 William Hoffman
 Maston Smith
 Peter Moulton
 Amos W. Gates
 Joseph W. Scribner
 Lyman Cook
 James Fountain
 Henry White
 Abrm. H. Slawson
 Solomon Classon
 Samuel B. Mead
 A. K. Hoffman
 Benjamin Basset
 Bartholomew G. Gidney
 Ebenezer White

Guy C. Bailey
 William N. Belcher
 Nathaniel Drake
 Samuel Strang
 William Peck
 S. Stanly
 Nehemiah Fancher
 V. R. Ten Broeck
 John Davis
 Reuben Crandle
 James Wilson
 James Wolsey
 Walter Keeler
 Stephen D. Powell
 Theodore F. King
 Stephen M. Sellick
 Bartow F. White
 Isaac G. Grayham
 David Palmer

Feb. 1, 1831.

Donation to Medical Prize Fund from Dr. Fountain for Westchester \$5.00 by letter.

"The Secretary reported that the Regents of the University had granted the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine to the following gentlemen, nominated by the Society at its last session Matson Smith, of Westchester.

Westchester County Medical Society

Dr. William Hoffman

President

Guy C. Bailey

Vice President

David Palmer

Secretary

James Fountain

Treasurer

Censors

Dr. Amos W. Gates

Peter Moulton

David Palmer

Dr. J. Fountain, Delegate to the State Medical Society.

Annual Meeting 1st Tuesday in June.

Members: No new members reported.

Return now to 1813. Previous laws had been too general in their provisions to accomplish legal regulation of medical practice. County Medical Societies were in doubt as to their legal status; that is, whether they had such corporate existence as to sue and be sued (B9-p 70). To a certain extent this was also true of the State Medical Society. In consequence, a law that would be basic for the regulation of medicine in New York State was sought.

The original law (B9) creating State and County Medical Societies had given them legal status *only on condition that the first meeting be held during the year subsequent to the passage of the law*. Some counties had not organized societies within that period. Their status was in doubt. Westchester had organized within the year 1797 and was of record as having done so. (J1)

But the State was growing rapidly. Larger counties of the early years were gradually being divided with the consequent creation of new counties. Many of the new counties desired to organize county medical societies. The result was (B9, p. 71) the "carefully drawn Enactment of 1813."

Summarized, the "ACT TO INCORPORATE MEDICAL SOCIETIES, FOR THE PURPOSE OF REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF PHYSIC AND SURGERY IN THIS STATE. PASSED APRIL 10, 1813," (New York Statutes at Large, Albany, N. Y., 1869, Chap. 94.) did the following things:

1. Established the legal, corporate status of all County Medical Societies, and of the Medical Society of the State of New York.
2. Permitted the physicians of any county not having the required minimum of five physicians, or enough to justify the organization of a county society, to join the County Medical Society in an adjoining county.
3. Provided for the election "of not more than two permanent members at each annual meeting," these permanent members to be "eminent and respectable physicians and surgeons residing in any part of the State."
4. Permitted the State Society and each County Society to "determine the times and places of meeting; and the time so agreed upon shall forever thereafter be the anniversary day of holding their respective meetings. . . ."
5. Empowered the medical societies to examine all students who shall present themselves, to give diplomas under the hand of the president and seal of such society
6. Empowered the several medical societies at their annual meetings to appoint not less than three nor more than five censors "whose duty it shall be carefully and impartially to examine all students who present themselves . . . and report their opinions in writing to the president of the said society"

AN ACT TO INCORPORATE MEDICAL SOCIETIES, FOR
THE PURPOSE OF REGULATING THE PRACTICE OF
PHYSIC AND SURGERY IN THIS STATE. PASSED
APRIL 10, 1813.

WHEREAS, well regulated medical societies have been formed to contribute to the diffusion of true science, and particularly the knowledge of the healing art; Therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, That it shall and may be lawful for the physicians and surgeons in the several counties of this state now authorized by law to practice in their several professions, except in those counties wherein medical societies have already been incorporated, to meet together on the first Tuesday of July next, at the place where the last term of the court of common pleas next previous to such meeting was held in their respective counties; and the several physicians and surgeons so convened as aforesaid, or any part of them, not less than five in number, shall proceed to the choice of a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places; and whenever the said societies shall be so organized as aforesaid, they are hereby declared to be bodies corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the names of the medical society of the county where such societies shall respectively be formed, and by that name shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all courts and places, and in all matters and causes whatsoever; and shall and may have a common seal and may alter and renew the same at their pleasure; Provided always, That if the said physicians and surgeons shall not meet and organize themselves at such time and place as aforesaid, it shall be lawful for them to meet at

such other time as a majority of them shall think proper; and their proceedings shall be as valid as if such meeting had been at the time before specified.

5 W., 211; 3 W., 426; 24 B, 570.

2. And be it further enacted, That the medical societies of the counties already incorporate, shall continue to be bodies corporate and politic, in fact and in name, by the names of the medical society of the county where such societies have respectively been formed, and by that name shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all courts and places and in all matters and causes whatsoever, and shall and may have a common seal, and may alter and renew the same at their pleasure, and that the president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, of such incorporated societies, shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places.

3. And be it further enacted, That the medical society already incorporated, by the style and name of the Medical Society of the State of New York, shall continue to be a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, and by that name shall be in law capable of suing and being sued, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended, in all courts and places, and in all matters and causes whatsoever, and shall and may have and use a common seal, and may change and alter the same at their pleasure; and that the said society shall be composed of one member from each of the county societies in the state, elected by ballot at their annual meeting, who shall meet together at the time and place appointed by the said society for that purpose, and being met, not less than fifteen in number, may annually elect by ballot, a president, vice-president, secretary and treasurer, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until others shall be chosen in their places.

4. And be it further enacted, That the Medical Society of the State of New York, and also the medical societies of the respective counties, shall and may agree upon and determine the times and places of meeting; and the time so agreed upon shall forever thereafter be the anniversary day of holding their respective meetings; and it is hereby made the duty of the secretary of each of the county medical societies to lodge in the office of the clerk of the respective counties, if not already done, a copy of all the proceedings had at their first meeting; and it shall also be the duty of the secretary of the medical society of the State of New York, in like manner, to lodge in the office of the secretary of this state, a copy of their proceedings had at their first general meeting, and the said clerks and secretary are hereby required to file the same in their respective offices, for which they shall each receive the sum of twelve and a half cents.

5. And be it further enacted that the members now composing the medical society of the State of New York from each of the four great districts, shall remain divided into four classes from each of said districts, and shall go out of office annually.

6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the medical society of the State of New York, whenever the seats of any of the members shall become vacant, to give information of the same to the respective county societies, to the end that such county societies may supply such vacancy at their next meeting.

7. And be it further enacted, That in case there shall be an addition to the number of persons composing the medical society of the state, that in that case it shall be in the power of the said society at any of their annual meetings, and as often as they shall judge necessary, to alter and vary the classes in such manner as that one-fourth of the members from each of the four great districts as near as may be, shall annually go out of office.

8. And be it further enacted, That if the seat of any member of the medical society of the State of New York shall be vacated, either by death, resignation or removal

from the county, it shall be the duty of the medical society of such county to fill such vacancy, at their next meeting after such vacancy shall happen.

9. And be it further enacted, That the medical societies established as aforesaid, are hereby respectively empowered to examine all students who shall and may present themselves for that purpose, and to give diplomas under the hand of the president and seal of such society before whom such student shall be examined, which diploma shall be sufficient to enable the person so obtaining the same to practice physic or surgery, or both, as shall be set forth in the said diploma, in any part of this state.

10. And be it further enacted, That if any student who shall have presented himself for examination before any of the medical societies of the several counties of this state shall think himself aggrieved by the decision of such society, it shall be lawful for such student to present himself for examination to the medical society of the State of New York; and if in the opinion of such society the student so applying is qualified for the practice of physic or surgery, or both, as the case may be, the president of such society shall, under his hand and seal of such society, give to the said applicant a diploma, agreeable to such decision.

11. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the several medical societies so established as aforesaid, at their annual meetings, to appoint not less than three nor more than five censors, to continue in office one year and until others are chosen, whose duty it shall be carefully and impartially to examine all students who shall present themselves for that purpose, and report their opinion in writing to the president of the said society.

(Section 12 repealed by Laws of 1828, Chapter 21.)

13. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the medical societies of the respective counties of this State, and also the medical society of the State of New York, to purchase and hold any estate, real and personal, for the use of said respective societies: Provided, Such estate, as respectively authorized to hold, shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars; and that the estate, as well real as personal, which the medical society of the State of New York is hereby authorized to hold, shall not exceed five thousand dollars.

14. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the respective societies to make such by-laws and regulations relative to the affairs, concerns and property of said societies, relative to the admission and expulsion of members, relative to such donations and contributions as they or a majority of the members at their annual meeting shall think fit and proper: Provided, that such by-laws, rules and regulations, made by the society of the State of New York, be not contrary to nor inconsistent with the constitution and laws of this State, or of the United States: and that the by-laws, rules and regulations of the respective county societies shall not be repugnant to the by-laws, rules and regulations of the medical society of the State of New York, nor contrary to, nor inconsistent with, the constitution and laws of this State or of the United States.

15. And be it further enacted, That the treasurer of each society established as aforesaid shall receive and be accountable for all monies that shall come into his hands by virtue of any of the by-laws of such societies, and also for all monies that shall come into the hands of the president thereof, for the admission of members, or licensing students; which monies the said president is hereby required to pay over to the said treasurer, who shall account therefor to the society at their annual meetings, and no monies shall be drawn from the treasurer unless such sums and for such purposes as shall be agreed upon by a majority of the society at their annual meeting, and by a warrant for that purpose, signed by the president.

16. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the secretary of each of the said medical societies, to provide a book, in which he shall make an entry of all the resolutions and proceedings which may be had from time to time, and

also the name of each and every member of said society, and the time of his admission, and also the annual reports relative to the state of the treasury, and all such other things as a majority of the society shall think proper; to which book any member of the society may at any time have recourse; and the same, together with all books, papers and records, which may be in the hands of the secretary of the society, shall be delivered to his successor in office.

17. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for each of the said medical societies to cause to be raised and collected from each of the members of such society, a sum not exceeding three dollars in any one year, for the purpose of procuring a medical library and apparatus, and for the encouragement of useful discoveries in chemistry, botany and such other improvements as the majority of the society shall think proper.

18. And be it further enacted, That any student who may receive a diploma from the medical society of this state, shall pay to the president thereof on receiving the same, ten dollars. and for each diploma that a student may receive from the medical society of any county, he shall pay to the president thereof on receiving the same, five dollars; Provided, that the students who have been examined previous to the twenty-sixth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and were entitled to receive diplomas, but who have not received the same, shall not pay therefor more than two dollars.

19. And be it further enacted, That the medical society of this State may elect by ballot at their annual meeting, eminent and respectable physicians and surgeons, residing in any part of the state, which persons so elected shall be permanent members of the society, and entitled to all the privileges of the same; Provided, that not more than two such members shall be elected in any one year and that they shall receive no compensation for their attendance from the funds of the society.

(Sections 20, 21, 22, repealed by Laws of 1823. Ch. 21.)

23. And be it further enacted, That it shall be in the power of the Legislature to alter, modify or repeal this act whenever they shall deem it necessary or expedient.

24. And be it further enacted, That if there shall not be a sufficient number of physicians and surgeons in any of the counties of this state to form themselves into a medical society agreeably to this act, it shall be lawful for such physicians and surgeons to associate with the physicians and surgeons of an adjoining county for the purposes hereby contemplated.

25. And be it further enacted, That this act shall be and hereby is declared to be a public act.

We have now covered that period of the lost minutes of the Westchester County Society as thoroughly as time and available pertinent source material permits. The Transactions of the State Society show continuous representation from Westchester with the exception of a few years following 1806. A picture of the conditions of practice may be adduced from the actions of the County of Saratoga. Prior to 1813, it is evident that Westchester took an active part in the formation of the State Society particularly in the person of *Lyman Cook. This gentleman (see page 57) was also very active locally.

No picture of the Westchester County Medical Society from 1797 through 1830 would be complete without a more thorough understanding of the lives and character of the physicians who composed it. For this material we must rely largely on the painstaking work of Dr. George Jackson Fisher of Sing Sing. In the

foreword we touched on a few of the very early practitioners of the county: Pierre Gallaudet, Devaney, Peter Hugueford, Elias Quereau, Elias Cornelius, David Daton, Nicholas Bailey, Haviland, Graham, Willett, Mordecai Hale, *John Ingersoll, Elisha Belcher, and Clark Sanford. Many of them had been army physicians.

*ELIAS CORNELIUS,	Surgeon's Mate
*ARCH. MACDONALD,	Surgeon in the King's Army.
ELISHA BELCHER,	Surgeon's Mate
SAMUEL ADAMS,	Surgeon in British Army
ISAAC G. GRAHAM,	Asst. Surgeon, American Army
MORDECAI HALE,	Surgeon's Mate, New York Artillery, later Post Surgeon, U. S. Army.

In addition to those already cited, Fisher (B4, pp. 572-581) gives the biographies of the following Westchester physicians:

DR. STANLEY	of Cortlandtown
FRANCIS FOWLER	of White Plains
BREWSTER	of White Plains
WILLIAM BALDWIN	of White Plains
SETH MILLER	of Sing Sing
JAMES MCDONALD	of White Plains
STEPHEN FOWLER	of New Castle
DONAL	of Cola burgh (now Croton)
WILLIAM H. SACKETT	of Bedford
EBENEZER WHITE	of Yorktown
HENRY WHITE	of Yorktown
JEREMIAH DRAKE FOWLER	of Sing Sing
SAMUEL STRANG	of Peekskill
WILLIAM F. ARNOLD	of White Plains
HOWARD LEE	of Sing Sing
*DAVID RODGERS	of Rye
*MATSON SMITH	of New Rochelle
JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER	of Tarrytown
LIVINGSTON ROE	(incorrectly listed as Joseph Roe, B4, p. 576)
	of White Plains
STEPHEN ALLEN HART	of Yorktown
NATHANIEL DRAKE	of Yorktown
GEORGE C. FINCH	of Croton Falls
STEVEN ARCHER	of Tarrytown
JOSHUA W. BOWRON	of New Castle
BENJAMIN BASSETT	of Yorktown
JAMES FOUNTAIN	of Jefferson Valley
PETER MOULTON	of East Chester and New Rochelle.

All of these men were born prior to 1800 and were resident in the County at the time of the founding of the Society. The starred names appear among those listed at the organization meeting. Their biographies will be dealt with here in detail. For those of the others, the reader is referred to B4, pp. 568-581, or P9.

**Dr. Lyman Cook*, one of the most active of the founders was not born in Westchester as far as the records show. It is not stated at what date he came to the County to practice, but he was settled

in Cortlandtown prior to 1797. After attending the Westchester founders' meeting on May 8, he is not mentioned again, but in 1807, (B10) he is noted not only as the Delegate to the Medical Society of the State of New York, but as one of the five Censors chosen at that meeting. In 1809, he was again Delegate and elected one of the five Censors to serve during the ensuing year. The Transactions, 1810, state "The representations from the following Counties will become vacant after the first Tuesday of February next." Then, Feb. 6, 1810, "Dr. Henry White, Westchester, was elected to Committee of Correspondence." Dr. Lyman Cook is further mentioned in the Transactions in a list of members of the Westchester County Society, 1830. The only previous reference to him is found in 1819.

The Westchester Herald (files in library of the Museum, Ossining Historical Society) April 6, 1819, cites him as Postmaster, also Sheriff of Cortlandt Town. Fisher (B4, p. 573) notes that he "engaged somewhat in politics," and the Transactions show him as very active in the early days of the State Society. A further commentary is noted that, later, "he removed to one of the Western States, where he located as a physician." Evidently after his excursions into politics, he was not too proud to return to medicine as a way of life, probably after 1843, as his name appears in the list of legally qualified physicians of that date.

**Archi(a) bald M(a)c Donald*. Was a native of Inverness, Scotland. Fisher (P9) states that he "came of the Glengarry branch of the Macdonalds. His father in 1745 joined the forces of Charles Edward, the last of the Stuart pretenders — perished in battle. (Dr. Archibald Macdonald) was brought to this country in 1757 when he was twelve years old by his brother, a British officer serving in Canada." He was educated in Philadelphia. Both Fisher (P9) and Griffin (B3) state that he was a surgeon in the British Army but not his length of service in this capacity. After the war he practiced in North Carolina, and in 1787 he married in Dutchess County, N. Y. Not until 1795 did he come to White Plains to practise in the house on the northerly corner of Rockledge Avenue and Broadway. He had a large practice, was personally very popular (P9), did much consultation work professionally over a wide area. May 8, 1797, he was elected President, pro tempore, of the Westchester County Medical Society, and at the same meeting (P2, page 3) was a member of a committee of three to propose a Constitution for the Society, subject to amendment at the next meeting at Bedford (B3, pages 105-106) . . . His son, Dr. James Macdonald (P9) studied medicine with Dr. David Palmer of White Plains and Dr. David Hosack, of New

York. Griffin states (B3, page 95) that he "was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York. In 1820 he became resident physician of Bloomingdale Hospital (B7) and later assumed full management of the institution. . . ."

Dr. Archibald MacDonald died at White Plains in 1813.

**David Rodgers* was born in Fairfield, Conn. What date he came to Westchester County is not certain. Fisher (B4, p. 575) lists him as Rogers, and states only that he moved to Rye in 1810. If that is so, then in 1797 when he was present at the founders' meeting he was either still resident in Fairfield or had moved to Rye at an earlier date. His son, Dr. David Rodgers, Jr., Fisher states, moved to "Mamaroneck in 1800 and from 1817 to 1820 was president of the Westchester County Medical Society. . . ." If this statement is accurate, and if the list of officers compiled by Dr. Wm. H. Helm of Sing Sing in 1871 is accurate, certain gaps in Dr. Kelly's list of Presidents may be filled in:

1798	Ebenezer White)	
1817	David Rodgers, jr.)	
1818	David Rodgers, jr.)	Presidential List
1819	David Rodgers, jr.)	corrected according
1820	David Rodgers, jr.)	to Fisher and Helm.
1825	Matson Smith)	
1828	Matson Smith)	

**Matson Smith*. Born, Lyme, Conn., 1767. He thus was in his early maturity at the time of the founding of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester. He was educated at "Yale College, a classmate of the Rev. Dr. Nott, President of Union College. But his health failing, he returned home and studied medicine in his native village with Dr. Samuel Mather" (published discourse of Rev. Gorham D. Abbot on the funeral occasion of Dr. Smith) whose daughter became his first wife (Fisher). In 1787, Oct. 20, he came and settled in New Rochelle. (Refer to Historical Sketch, H. T. Kelly, 1922, pp. 2, 3; also Records of the Town of New Rochelle, Personal Index, p. 523, Smith, Matson . . . 369, 372, 374, 380, 386, 387, 388, 391, 392, 393, 398, 399, 401, 407, 408, 410, 412, 413, 415, 416, 417, 419, 420, 421, 423, 426, 427, 428, 433, 435, 437, 441. See also, "Memoirs of his Life and Work," Smith, Matson Meier (P7); also Sketch of the Professional Life of his Father, Dr. Matson Smith of New Rochelle, by Dr. Joseph Smith (P6). See also Griffin (B3) pp. 96, 102, 103, 104, 109, 112. Also French (B5) p. 295. See also Bolton (B6) Vol 1, p. 429). He had a large practice but found time for many civic activities as well as his medical work. An ardent supporter of vaccina-

tion, Fisher (P9) says that he "took great pains to remove the doubts of those whose minds wavered in relation to its value." Griffin (B3 — pages 98-99) quotes at length from the "First Record Book of Salem" and the "New York Gazette and Weekly Postboy" of April 4, 1763, the laws and proceedings against those who had "Enockilated with the Small pox" and also the law passed on Dec. 13, 1763, regarding Cortlandt Manor which provided that any person "who shall carry on the Practice of Inoculation for the Small pox in the Manor of Cortlandt within the distance of Half a Mile of any Dwelling House . . . shall forfeit the sum of Twenty Pounds (£ 20) for every such offense" Thus Doctor Matson Smith was not only courageous in his advocacy of vaccination but, according to his son, Dr. Joseph Mather Smith, a close student of the "modifications of disease induced by atmospheric influences, and of rare and new forms of epidemic maladies."

He was the Secretary, pro-tem of the organization meeting of the Westchester County Medical Society, May 8, 1797, later, Secretary, and finally President in 1825, 1828, 1829, and 1830. In that year he received from the regents of the University of New York the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine. He died March 17, 1845.

**Elisha Bruister*. About Dr. Bruister or Brewster little or nothing is known. Fisher (B4) cites a Dr. Brewster who lived and practiced at White Plains previous to or about the time of Dr. Francis Fowler who came to White Plains from Newburgh, Orange County. He married a sister of ex-Sheriff Amos W. Hatfield, date uncertain.

After 1831, when the minutes resume we find "a correct list of legal practitioners of Medicine and Surgery in this County . . ." signed G. W. Hodgson, Secretary, and cited by Dr. Kelly (P2, page 7; reprint page 6), dated Feb. 14, 1843. Kelly omits the names entirely, but says "The names of fifty-two physicians are on this list. . . ." Recount yields the names of fifty-three physicians. Griffin (B3, pp. 109-110) lists the names and places of practice, but with many misspellings. In order to have the record accurate, the official list is herewith reproduced.

LEGALLY QUALIFIED PHYSICIANS OF WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

February 14, 1843.

Westchester	—	Drs. William P. Bayard, Alexander Elder.
New Rochelle	—	Drs. Matson Smith, Peter Moulton, Edgar Voorhis, Philip A. Davenport.
Rye	—	Drs. James S. Wilson, Thomas Close.
Eastchester	—	Dr. Gershom B. Weed.

Yonkers	—	Drs. Amos W. Gates, Horatio S. Gates.
Mamaroneck	—	Dr. William S. Stanly.
Whiteplains	—	Drs. David Palmer, Livingstone Roe, George W. Hodgson.
Greenburg	—	Drs. Joseph M. Scribner, Jethro W. Woodward, James Law, Charles C. Allen.
North Castle	—	Drs. James Woolsey, Hugh McKay.
Bedford	—	Drs. Abraham H. Slasson, Walter Keeler, Seth Shove.
Yorktown	—	Drs. James Fountain, Henry White, Bartholomew G. Gedney, J. F. Seely, Harrison Teller, John Collet.
Mount Pleasant	—	Drs. Adriance K. Hoffman, William W. Belcher, Stephen W. Sellick, Howard Lee, Benjamin D. Miller.
New Castle	—	Drs. Joshua Bowron, Joshua Fowler.
Poundridge	—	Drs. Nehemiah Fancher, Leander Slasson.
North Salem	—	Drs. Epenetus Wallace, George C. Finch, Jacob Hess.
Somers	—	Dr. Ebenezer White.
South Salem	—	Dr. James Lockwood.
Cortlandt	—	Drs. N. Drake, Benjamin Basset, Lyman Cook, Solomon Clawson, Hosea Fountain, Philander Stewart, Sam M. Valentine.

These names appear over the signature of the Secretary, G. W. Hodgson. Below in pencil two names are added:

John Q. Harris.
Chas. McDonald.

but in whose handwriting or when added does not appear.

Dr. Kelly (P2, p. 16, reprint page 11) mentions that the "President's Address in 1858 was 'Biographical Sketches of Medical Men of Westchester County.'" He does not mention that Dr. George Jackson Fisher of Sing Sing was president that year and that it is due to his painstaking and exact historical researches that we have the mass of information available from which the current historian has so freely drawn. Dr. Fisher was born in Westchester County, Nov. 27, 1825. He was educated at the Medical Department of the University of Buffalo and later at the Medical Department of the University of the City of New York. He graduated in 1849. Moved to Sing Sing in 1851. Received the honorary degree of M.A. from Madison University in 1859. Was president of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester in 1857 and 1858; in 1864, vice-president of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and in 1874 president of the same (B4, p. 581); Fellow of the New York Academy of Medicine; corresponding member of the New York Historical Society; permanent member of the Medical Society of the State of New York and of the American Medical Association; delegate from the Medical Society of the State of New York to the International Medical Congress in Philadelphia, 1876; brigade surgeon for twenty years of the N.Y.S.M., also for the same period United States examining surgeon in the

Pension Bureau. It was to Dr. Fisher that Dr. James Fountain of Jefferson Valley gave the book containing the minutes of the first few years of the Society's history. It was Dr. Fisher who preserved them in the Society's archives. At the meeting of the Society in Peekskill, Oct. 18, 1870 "Dr. Helm then spoke of the advisability of making an effort by advertisement, for the recovery of the lost minutes and seal of the Society. Dr. Jenkins spoke in favor of making a strong effort (see P2, page 19; reprint page 13) and moved that a committee consisting of Drs. Helm, Jenkins and Fisher be appointed to advertise the lost seal and minutes of the Society and that they be empowered to offer a reward not to exceed \$50.00, for their recovery. . . ."

Advertisements were placed in newspapers in Yonkers, White Plains, Sing Sing and Peekskill.

At the Annual Meeting in 1871, it was "Resolved, that a Com. be appointed to represent our Society at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors, to be held in November of the present year, with power to regulate all such matters as pertain to our fees for professional services." Drs. Shove, Hodgson, Stewart, Pelton and C. E. Lee were appointed. Dr. Kelly makes no mention of this committee. Yet it seems to be the first official mention of negotiations between the Society and the representatives of Government on the matter of fees. At this date, 1947, the matter has a familiar sound and deserves mention. Seventy-six years ago the long negotiations commenced which have continued since with the apparently endless agencies of government: supervisors, County officials, officials of State agencies, Federal bureaus, alphabetical agencies too numerous to catalogue here, Veterans' Administration after the World Wars, and now the shaky specter of World government with which, doubtless, the profession of medicine will have to negotiate fee schedules ad infinitum. . . .

On March 1, 1886, there issued from the Office of the Secretary of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester pursuant to a resolution adopted by the Society at its January 19th meeting of that year, a list of "all Physicians who have registered at the Office of the County Clerk of this County, in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 513 of the Laws of 1880, with the name of the College or Society granting the Diploma or Licence and the date of the same. . . . E. F. Brush, President, N. F. Curtis, Secretary." A copy was to be furnished each member of the Society. Dr. Kelly does not mention this list. It is interesting historically in that "Characters preceding the names denote kind of practice, etc., as follows: Eclectic, Homeopathic, Dentist, Druggist. Members of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester

are designated by *Italics*. and other regular physicians by Roman letters only. . . ."

Analysis of this list shows:

Total No. registered physicians	146
Members, Med. Soc. County of Westchester	76
Eclectics	5
Homeopaths	27
Dentists	1
Druggists	1
Registered physicians, not County Society Members.	36

Total 146

The names, post office addresses, place and date of graduation of all physicians are given.

A similar list dated Office of the Secretary, Katonah, N. Y., over the signature of Henry L. Horton, M. D., President, and J. Francis Chapman, Secretary, pursuant to a resolution of the Society at a meeting held at Rye, Sept. 28, 1880, required by the laws of 1880, Chapter 513, is in the archives. Analysis of the list shows:

Total No. registered physicians	140
Regular physicians	112
Homeopathic	20
Eclectic	8

Total 140

Comparison shows a net gain of six physicians for the county, a decrease in eclectics of 3, and a gain in homeopaths of 7, between 1880 and 1886. The list of 1880 does not break down the regular physicians into members and non-members of the society.

Curator: At the meeting of June 17, 1884, Dr. H. Ernest Schmid moved an amendment to the Constitution, Article III, to the effect that the word *Curator* should be inserted after the word *Treasurer*.

Evidently it had become necessary to appoint someone to be responsible for the property and papers of the Society. Being an amendment to the Constitution and creating thereby another office, it could not be acted on until the fourth subsequent meeting.

At the meeting of Nov. 18, 1884, the amendment as proposed was read, voted on and carried. Dr. Newton H. Curtis was elected *Curator*.

In 1886 at the September meeting the minutes define the duties of such a *Curator*; namely, "To hold and keep all property be-

longing to the Society other than the books of the Secretary and the Treasurer. He shall be a resident of White Plains."

Dr. Kelly's Sketch needs no further commentary or addenda until 1891. A list is given in the minute book of:

HONORARY MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY

Nehemiah Fancher, 1797	1843	Died	
Henry White	1843	Died	
James Fountain	1859	Died	1870
James C. Trask, 1852	1860	Died, Sept.	1883
James Woolsey	1868	Died,	1876
Peter Moulton	1869	Died, Dec. 7th,	1873
Abraham H. Slawson	1873	Died,	1876
Per Lee Pine	1873	Died,	1881
Seth Shove	1876	Died, Feb. 24th,	1878
William S. Stanley	1876	Died, July 11th,	1884
Harrison Teller	1877	—	
N. C. Husted	1879	Died, Nov. 19th,	1891
G. W. Hodgson	1881	Died, May 23d,	1886
Horace Carruthers	1891	Died,	1895

In 1918 (P2, page 27, reprint page 17) Dr. Kelly says "the Westchester Unit was organized for service in the World War." In addition to Hospital Unit "B", many members of the Society and other physicians were commissioned who served in the Army of the United States with distinction. From the Society's files, there is here appended as complete and accurate a roster of those "Men Commissioned in Westchester County up to April 1918," as it is now possible for the historian to compile. Any omissions or errors are inadvertent and unintentional. Where known, the officer's rank is also stated.

MEN COMMISSIONED IN WESTCHESTER CO. UP TO APRIL, 1918.

<i>Town</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Rank</i>
Bedford	Coopernail, George P.	Captain.
Briarcliff Manor	Nall, Edwin Henry	Captain.
Bronxville	Beckwith, Edgar W.	1st. Lieut.
	Charlton, Herbert R.	Captain.
	Wilson, Marion C.	1st. Lieut.
Dobbs Ferry	Beattie, Joseph H.	1st. Lieut.
	Hoyt, Joseph	
Elmsford	Evers, John R.	1st. Lieut.
Hartsdale	Pappenheimer, Alwin M.	

Hastings-on-Hudson	Jenks, Gedney Lyman, Francis R.	1st. Lieut. Captain.
Katonah	Armstrong, Samuel T. McPhail, James A. G.	Captain. 1st. Lieut.
Larchmont	Smith, Ellsworth J.	1st. Lieut.
Mt. Kisco	Brown, Elisha W. Green, Arthur R.	1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut.
Mt. Vernon	Gebhard, Karl Kenna, William Matthew Kayser, Charles D. Phipps, Wm. G. Lyon, Darwin O. Sullivan, ? Levine, Abraham Weishaar, L. G. Woodruff, Walter S. Brown, R. N.	1st. Lieut. Captain. Captain. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain. Naval Reserve.
New Rochelle	Beck, August L. Burwell, Edward L. Corbin, Robert A. Ducat, Reginald Davis, Raymond N. DeKlyn, Charles C. Forster, Matthias L. Fitzgerald, Paul B. Hendrickson, Clifford W. Holden, John F. Peck, George A. Pallen, Conde B. Reardon, John S. Reade, Clarence A. Smith, Charles A. Titus, Henry W. Morrison, Eugene T. Williams, Henry T. Head, Francis A. Fulton, Clifford H.	1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain. Captain.
North Tarrytown	Herman, Franklin M. Oakes, Alfred Edward	1st. Lieut.
Ossining	Squire, Amos O. Cremin, Lawrence D. Barry, Thomas R. Kalloch, Dudley C. Redway, Laurance D.	1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut.
Peekskill	Golding, Harold H. Hart, Hickson F.	1st. Lieut. Captain.

Pelham	Simonson, Lawrence M.	1st. Lieut.
Port Chester	Ornstein, George C. Ruben, Benjamin D. White, John F.	1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain.
Scarsdale	Ryan, Ralph R.	1st. Lieut.
Shrub Oak	Fichtig, Allen C.	1st. Lieut.
Tarrytown	Chace, Archibald E. Fairchild, Charles W.	1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut.
Valhalla	Lawrence, Watson A.	Captain.
White Plains	Bowman, Karl W. Brown, Sanger Chapman, Louis B. Holden, John F. Sherman, Herbert B. Ramsdell, Edwin G. Strong, Rae L. Meyer, William J. McCanna, Louis E. Mott, Walter Wesley Purdy, Sylvanus	1st. Lieut. Captain. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain. Major.
Yonkers	Betts, Harrison Boyce, William E. Butler, Ethan F. Fernandez, Leander P. Flynn, John F. Getty, Samuel E. Hoy, Duke J. Kennedy, Herbert L. MacBean, William B. Munroe, Farley W. Vogeler, William J. Katz, Moses West, Theodore S. Muth, John C. Clune, Francis J. Mott, Albert G. Benedict, A. Newell Kennedy, Vernon Davis, S. Austin Munson, Edwin S. Reed, Floyd O.	1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Major. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. Captain. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut. 1st. Lieut.

Due to the kindness of Dr. Ellsworth Smith of Larchmont it is possible to include a brief statement concerning Hospital Unit "B", and a reasonably complete roster of its personnel for the record.

BRIEF STATEMENT CONCERNING HOSPITAL UNIT B.

Shortly after the United States declared a state of war existing with Germany on April 6th, 1917, a group of Westchester County citizens, under the direction of the American Red Cross asked for volunteers to form an auxiliary hospital unit to consist of twelve medical officers, twenty nurses and fifty enlisted men.

The Unit was organized at the home of Dr. Samuel Getty in Yonkers, designated as "Hospital Unit B" of Westchester County, N. Y. with the following Westchester Medical personnel:—

Dr. August L. Beck	421 Huguenot St.	New Rochelle
Dr. Samuel D. Bell	131 E. 74th St.	New York, N. Y.
Dr. E. Leslie Burwell	421 Huguenot St.	New Rochelle
Dr. Charles D. DeKlyn	421 Huguenot St.	New Rochelle
Dr. Samuel E. Getty	325 E. 72nd St.	New York, N. Y.
Dr. John C. Muth	94 Radford St.	Yonkers, N. Y.
Dr. Ellsworth Smith	91 Beach Ave.	Larchmont
Dr. Henry W. Titus	421 Huguenot St.	New Rochelle
Dr. William J. Vogeler	403 Palisade Ave.	Yonkers.

With other auxiliary units from various States, "Unit B" was mobilized at Fort McPherson, Georgia early in December 1917, was sent overseas in February, 1918, arriving at Vittel, France, its destination, on March 13, 1918. It became an active part of Base Hospital 23 from Buffalo, N. Y. which had been established at this town for several months. By becoming absorbed in this Base Hospital it lost its identity as a working unit. During the year spent at Vittel the personnel of Unit B was outstanding in its work; a number of the medical officers eventually became heads of the various hospitals and some, with nurses and enlisted men saw special duty in other areas.

DECEASED MEMBERS — HOSPITAL UNIT B.

Dr. Fitzgerald
Dr. Lyman
Dr. Peck

Between 1918 and 1922 there is little of note to record. The immediate post-World War I period up to 1920 saw the country buoyed up by the hope that out of the turmoil and bitterness of war a constructive and lasting peace might emerge. But, in the latter part of 1920, the primary economic depression set in and lasted through 1922. In 1920, Dr. E. W. Weber, Chairman of the Legislative Committee, summed up for the president of the Society the work of that committee for the year.

White Plains, N. Y., Nov. 16, 1920.

DR. C. C. GUION

President, Med. Soc. of the County of Westchester.

The Legislative Committee has had before it for consideration during the past year the Health Insurance Bill, the Sage Bill and the Chiropractor Bill.

The Health Insurance Bill died in Committee and did not require our presence at Albany for a hearing this year. It will undoubtedly be introduced again at the next session of the Legislature.

The Sage Bill was fathered by the State Department of Health. It calls for the establishment of Health Centers in all of the Counties of the State. This Bill is somewhat of a substitute for the Health Insurance Bill. It was withdrawn at the last minute and will undoubtedly be introduced again this year. There is considerable objection to the Bill by the physicians in the lower part of the State while the upper part of the State seems to favor it. It will need careful study before action is taken on it by this Society.

The Bill permitting chiropractors to be licensed in this State passed both Houses of the Legislature. Governor Smith, however, granted a hearing on the Bill and Drs. Titus and Weber attended. This was held in the Executive Chambers on May 13th. We are pleased to report that the Governor vetoed the Bill. It will also probably be again introduced at the coming session and should receive the utmost opposition of this Society.

All of which is respectfully submitted. . . .

E. W. WEBER.

Chairman — Legislative Comm.

The historian is able to add at this late date, July 21, 1947, a most valuable find to the record. In a conversation with the Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York, a chance remark disclosed the fact that Dr. Walter P. Anderton's great-grandfather was licensed in the County of Westchester. Dr. Anderton has furnished a copy of the licence hereto appended:

"My great-grandfather's license reads as follows:

— To all to whom these Presents shall come, or may in anywise Concern. The President and members of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester and State of New York send greeting ———— whereas John Anderton of said County hath exhibited unto us satisfactory testimony that he had studied Physic and Surgery for the term, and in the manner directed by Law, and hath also, upon examination by our censors, given sufficient proofs of his proficiency in the Healing Art and of his Moral character ———— Wherefore by virtue of the

powers invested in us by Law, we do grant unto the said John Anderton the privilege of practising Physic and Surgery in this State, together with all the rights and immunities which usually appertain to Physicians and Surgeons

In Witness Whereof we have granted this Diploma, sealed with our seal and testified by our President and Secretary in said county this Third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventeen

David Rogers, President

William H. Sachetts, Secretary.

The seal on this license is completely faded."

The signatures confirm the presidency of Dr. David Rodgers in 1817 as stated by Fisher (B4) and add the further fact that William H. Sackett was Secretary in that year.

Additionally, Dr. Anderton's letter furnishes the Society with the exact wording of a medical licence of that year issued by the Society. The name of William H. Sachetts is undoubtedly Dr. William H. Sackett who was born at Greenwich, Conn., in 1781, made his home at Bedford, Westchester County, about 1805, and according to Fisher (B4) married a daughter of Col. Jesse Holly some three years later. He was at that time esteemed the most accomplished physician in the County. He graduated at Yale and pursued his medical studies under Dr. Perry at Ridgefield. He died on December 29, 1820 aged 39 years. He was the preceptor of Dr. Joseph Bailey and Dr. Mead of Tarrytown.

It is noted that in 1901 the name of Daisy Orleman appears as secretary of the Society. It is the first time the name of a woman physician appears as an officer of the Society. Dr. Orleman continued to be elected secretary through 1903-1904, when her name drops out. Inquiry by the historian fails to obtain any information about her, except that she lived in Peekskill, or how she came to be elected secretary of the Society. She held no previous or subsequent office.

NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY

AND

SURROUNDING AREAS

NEWSPAPERS OF THE COUNTY

IN THE early years of the life of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, the official records were lost. At some time they may be found, but at the present writing the only local possibility or at least one possibility of obtaining information relative to the years 1799-1827 lies in the newspapers of the period or notices, books, and pamphlets which may yield clues to what went on in the Society during those years.

A check-list of the early newspapers of the County is published for the information of any who now or at any time may wish to refer to those sources. They reflect the life of the times in advertisements, notices, news items, vital statistics, foreign news, wills, etc. The physicians constitute a source of news. They marry, they live in the community, they have interests other than medicine in many instances.

It will be noted that the early newspapers of Fairfield County, Connecticut have also been listed. The dates those early newspapers began, how long they were published, what they contained, where still existing files may be consulted are all important, as their names and the characters of their publishers are individual and colorful. Many of the early members of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester came here from Connecticut. Also the boundary dispute which continued for many years (q.v.) make Fairfield County and Westchester County newspapers a fertile field for search and research for the recorded items therein published.

An Act of the First General Assembly of the Province of New York when it met at Fort James in the City of New York, Oct. 17, 1683, divided the Province of New York into twelve "counties" one of which was Westchester.

"The County of Westchester to conteyne West and Eastchester, Bronxland, Fordham, Anne Hooks Neck, Richbelles, Minneford's Islands and all the land on the maine to the eastward of Manhattan's Island as farre as the government extends, and the Yonker's land and northward as farre as the Highlands."

For details of the Connecticut boundary dispute in which every citizen of Westchester should be interested, see French (B5, pages 65 et seq., 168, 170, 619, 805, 806). The inhabitants of Rye and Bedford were principally affected and in 1685, by refusal to

comply with Governor Dongan's proclamation of July 4, conducted the "Revolt of Rye and Bedford." The dispute lasted over 250 years to be settled only in 1925. Danbury and Bedford were large, important centers of population in 1797 as was the Town of Mount Pleasant. The early newspapers as may be seen from the check lists herewith were published in the northwestern portion of the County, the earliest being the "Mount Pleasant Register". The earliest Danbury newspaper was the "Farmer's Journal, 1790". The "Danbury Republican Journal" in which the resolution of the 1797 meeting of the Society was published (See Foreword) was founded in 1793; was discontinued in 1793; was re-established by Nathan Douglas and Stiles Nichols in 1796, and ran through Jan. 6, 1800.

From
The Printing Press in Westchester County, 1797-1860
by Otto Hufeland
The Quarterly Bulletin of the Westchester County Historical Society.
Vol. 14, No. 2, April 1938.
and
A Check list
of Books, Maps, Pictures and other printed
matter relating to the Counties of Westchester and Bronx.
By Otto Hufeland. 1929.

Mount Pleasant Register. William Durell, editor. First newspaper published in Westchester County. No copy known. Issued as early as May 8, 1797, and as late as 1800.

The Mount Pleasant Courier. Vol. 1, No. 1, June 19th (1799) John Patterson, printer and publisher. Only issue found. 17 in. x 10½ in., 4 pages.

Impartial Gazette. Vol. 1, No. 2, July 22, 1800, published by Russell Canfield (printer) Mt. Pleasant.

Westchester Gazette and Peekskill Advertiser. No. 1, October 24, 1808. Printed and Published by Robert Crumbie. Weekly, Peekskill.

Westchester and Putnam Gazette. Apr. 9, 1814. Robert F. Crumbie.

Somers Museum. No. 1, November 8, 1809. Printed and published by Milton F. Cushing. Changed to Somers Museum and Westchester County Advertiser. At least 37 issues. 12½ in. x 19½ in.

Westchester Patriot. No. 1, Bronxdale, April 20, 1813, Vol. 1. West Farms. Printed and Published by M. Lopez.

Westchester Herald 1818-1820† Weekly. Established Jan. 15, 1818, with the title of *Westchester Herald and Farmer's Register*, printed by J. A. Cameron for S(tephen) Addington. With the issue of Feb. 17, 1818, it was published by S(tephen) Addington and printed by S(tephen) Marshall. With the issue of Feb. 24, 1818, the title was shortened to *Westchester Herald*. With the issue of Oct. 19, 1819, the paper was printed by S. Marshall for the Proprietor (Joshua Brooks). With the issue of Dec. 28, 1819, it was printed and published by Stephen Marshall and was so continued until after 1820. According to the imprint it was published in the town of Mount Pleasant but in the village of Sing Sing. From Bibliography of American Newspapers 1690-1820, compiled by Clarence S. Brigham. 1947.

[†behind the last date means that it continued to be published, but probably contains no item of interest to this Society since our own minutes are preserved from 1831 on.—Ed.]

Westchester Herald.

Published by Stephen Addington. S. Marshall, printer. Began January 20, 1818, ended January 1857. Later portion published by Caleb Roscoe. [From Hufeland] *Columbian Chronicle and Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties Advertiser.* 20 in. x 12½ in. 4 pp. Weekly. No. 1, Nov. 3, 1824. Printed and published by Ezekiel Burroughs in Division Street. Peekskill.

Westchester Sentinel.

1827-1830 Peekskill. Ezekiel Burroughs.

The Westchester & Putnam Sentinel.

April 22, 1830 to 1833.

Samuel Marks & Son to June 26, 1832.

Samuel Huestis & James Brewer, Oct. 23, 1832. Peekskill. James Brewer.

The Westchester Spy.

4 pp. 16 in. x 21 in.

Edited by Peter C. Smith. White Plains. No. 1, May, 1830.

Edited by Harpending, 1832.

From

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS 1690-1820.

Compiled by Clarence S. Brigham. American Antiquarian Society Proceedings. Worcester, Mass. 1913-1928

(Danbury) Connecticut Intelligencer. 1809-1810.

Weekly. Established Dec. 6, 1809 by John C. Gray. The name was changed to the "Connecticut Intelligencer and Farmer's Aid" between Apr. 4 and June 6, 1810. Last issue, Nov. 7, 1810.

(Danbury) Day. 1812.

Weekly. Established, May 12, 1812, by John C. Gray.

(Danbury) Farmers Chronicle. 1793-1796.

Weekly. Established by Edwards Ely on June 17, 1793.

(Danbury) Farmer's Journal. 1790-1793.

Weekly. Established Mar. 18, 1790 by Nathan Douglas and Edwards Ely. It was discontinued with the issue of June 3, 1793, and the partners established two rival newspapers, the "Republican Journal" and the "Farmers Chronicle."

(Danbury) Farmers Journal. 1800-1803.

Weekly. Established by Stiles Nichols and Samuel Morse on Apr. 7, 1800.

Danbury Gazette. 1813-1814.

Weekly. Established by Nathaniel L. Skinner, June 22, 1813.

(Danbury) New-England Republican. 1804-1809.

Weekly. Established, July 18, 1804 by Gray & Steele. (John C. Gray and Oliver Steele)

(Danbury) Republican Farmer, 1803-1809.

Weekly. Established Nov. 16, 1803 by Thomas Rowe & Co. In June 1804, Joseph Hutchinson became the proprietor, and was succeeded by Hutchinson & Nichols on Nov. 28, 1804, and this firm by Nichols & Rowe on Dec. 12, 1804.

(Danbury) Republican Journal. 1793.

Weekly. Established June 17, 1793 by Nathan Douglas. Discontinued with the issue of Dec. 9, 1793, according to Douglas' advertisement in the "Farmers Chronicle" of Dec. 16, 1793.

(Danbury) Republican Journal, 1796-1800.

Weekly. Established Oct. 3, 1796 by Douglas and Nichols (Nathan Douglas and

Stiles Nichols). The last issue located is that of Feb. 10, 1800. Nichols became one of the editors of the "Farmers Journal" of Danbury in April, 1800.

(Danbury) Sun of Liberty, 1800.

Weekly. Established in June 1800 by Samuel Morse. The issue for Oct. 8, 1800, Vol. 1, no. 13, announced that the paper would be removed to Norwalk after Oct. 8.

Fairfield Gazette, 1786-1789.

Weekly. Established in the summer of 1786. First published by Miller & Forgue. ((Stephen?) Miller and Francis Forgue)

(Hartford) American Mercury, 1784-1820†

Weekly. Established July 12, 1784 by Barlow and Babcock. (Joel Barlow and Elisha Babcock.)

(Hartford) Connecticut Courant, 1764-1820†

Weekly. Established, Oct. 29, 1764. Thomas Greene.

(Hartford) Connecticut Intelligencer, 1804.

Weekly. Established Mar. 17, 1804 by Oliver Steele.

(Hartford) Connecticut Mirror, 1809-1820†

Weekly. Established July 10, 1809 by Charles Hosmer.

(Hartford) Freeman's Chronicle, 1783-1784.

Weekly. Established Sept. 1, 1783 by Bavit Webster, with the title of the "Freeman's Chronicle; or the American Advertiser."

Hartford Gazette, 1794-1795.

Semi-weekly. Established Jan. 13, 1794, by Beach & Storrs. (Lazarus Beach and Roger Storrs.)

(Hartford) New Star, 1796.

Published by Apollos Kinsley. 16 mo. in size. Apparently but one issue was printed, that of Feb. 2, 1796.

(Hartford) Times, 1817-1820†

Weekly. Established Jan. 1, 1817 by F. D. Bolles & Co. (Frederick D. Bolles and John M. Niles.)

(Norwalk) American Apollo, 1801-1802.

Weekly. Established Aug. 12, 1801 by Joseph Dennis.

Norwalk Gazette, 1818-1820†

Weekly. Established May 6, 1818, by Nichols & Price. (Roswell S. Nichols and Philo Price) Continued after 1820.

(Norwalk) Independent Republican, 1802-1803.

Weekly. Established June 17, 1802 by Joseph Dennis.

(Norwalk) Sun of Liberty, 1800-1801.

Weekly. A continuation without change of numbering of the "Sun of Liberty" of Danbury. Published by Samuel Morse. The last number printed at Norwalk was for July 15, 1801, after which the paper was removed to New Haven.

From the files of the Westchester Herald through the courtesy of the Curator of the Museum, Ossining Historical Society, some early advertisements and notices concerning medical subjects and physicians are reproduced herewith to convey an idea of the scope and character of newspaper items during the period of the lost minutes of the Society, and the bearing they may possibly have on the activity of the members during that period.

MEDICAL AND OTHER EXCERPTS FROM
THE WESTCHESTER HERALD
From Westchester Herald and Farmer's Register, February 17, 1818.

P O E T R Y .

HEALTH

Without thy aid, O balmy health,
Riches in vain their pomp display,
What use to him all Eastern wealth,
With whom disease dwells every day?

Granted, of wealth a mod'rate share
E'en him exempt from increased woe;
For hard his fate and great his care,
Who's want and sickness deem'd to know.

Of thee bereft, the warrior's arm
No longer strikes the foe with fear;
No more the stateman's tongue doth charm
Senates, oft pleas'd his voice to hear.

Best, richest boon receiv'd below,
By fallen man from mercy's throne,
May all who thy full value know,
With gratitude the giver own.

*Written Extempore, by a village Schoolmaster
on the wall of a Country Tavern.*

Come, my old friend, and take a pot;
But mark now what I say.
While drinking to thy neighbor's health,
Drink not thy own away.

It but too often is the case,
While we sit o'er the Pot,
And kindly wish our friend good health,
Our own is quite forgot.

* * * * *

DRUGGIST. March 30, 1819 (New York. Morrison)

Mention of a new paper the "Saratoga Sentinel" to be published. This was to be devoted to "amusement, correct politics, and mental festivity."

From Westchester Herald, April 27, 1819.

Legislature passed two hundred and forty eight acts. Among them

An act to amend an act, entitled "an act to prevent digging up and removing dead bodies for the purpose of dissection" passed April 3d, 1801.

LYMAN COOK Postmaster, also Sheriff, Cortlandt Town. April 6, 1819.

MARRIAGE NOTICE OF Rebecca Ward, daughter of Thomas Ward, to Doct. Joseph M. Scribner, "all of this town."

Meetings of the Westchester Agricultural Society are mentioned frequently. One at Bedford, April 17, 1819. No mention of County Medical Society meetings.

The Bible Society meetings are mentioned frequently. Dr. Ebenezer White of Somers and Dr. Smith of White Plains were present, May 11, 1819.

The Editor of the Westchester Herald announces on May 11, 1819, that "Drugs and Patent Medicines have been just received and are for sale at the office of the Herald."

On May 18th, he describes in greater detail the good results of Worm Destroying Lozenges among other remedies.

In July 27th issue Hydraphobia is mentioned among the reprints from other papers. Skull cap is mentioned as a preventative.

BOOKS "are also for sale at the office of the Herald", S. Marshall announces. Among them, Thomas' Practice of Physic. Snowden's History of North and South America. (This might have been General Snowden, a resident. Ed.) Scott's Infantry Exercise, "abridged for the use of the Militia of the U. (sic.) States. *Every Militia Officer, non-commissioned officer and private should possess this abridgement.*" In a later issue, Col. Aaron Ward writes his testimonial about it.

ART of Thinking.
Star Spangled Banner.
Musical Miscellany.
Songster's Magazine.
Children's Books.

June 25, 1822.

Dr. Waldows Asthmatic and Consumptive Tincture, for sale at the Herald Printing Office.

Sep. 3, 1822.

New Medical Store. C. Bacon. (Caleb Bacon was Principal of Mount Pleasant Academy, at the same time. Was this a part time occupation?)

July 1, 1824.

H. Brown, at Farmer's Dock announces a new store selling Groceries, Salt, Crockery, Family Medicines, "put up by an experienced apothecary and for sale at New York Prices."

Dec. 20, 1824.

John Sing. Announces a store, selling "Teas, Liquors, Hardware, Crockery, Dry Goods, Drugs and Medicines. Cash or produce arrangements."

Feb. 1, 1825.

Medical Electrician. Peekskill. Columbian Chronicle.

March 15, 1825.

Poor House Meeting. Aroused taxpayers.

July 5, 1825.

EBENEZER WHITE, Jr. Surrogate.

Mention of Steam Boat Hotel, directly opposite the Somerstown Turnpike.

Westchester Herald—December 28th, 1824.

Notice—All persons indebted to the estate of the late Dr. William Adams of the Town of Mount Pleasant, deceased are requested to make immediate payment to the executors August 7, 1824.

Susan Bayley, Executrix
Gerard G. Beekman, Executor

James Fountain and Daniel Thorn, Acting Ex'rs.
for John Berry deceased of Carmel.

Columbian Chronicle, Peekskill—February 1st, 1825.

Married on Thursday morning last at Morrisania by the Rev. M. Wilkins, Dr. Alexander H. Stevens to Catherine, daughter of James Morris, Esq.

Apr. 26.

Westchester Herald—1824.

Dr. A. Kissam Hoffman has taken a room at the house of S. Marshall and has opened an office where he will be ready at all times to attend to his professional business. Messages left at the Post Office will receive prompt attention.

July 12, 1825

Mt. Pleasant, July 11, 1825.

Dr. A. Kissam Hoffman has removed to the house of Mr. D. Darling, in the Village of Sing Sing and will devote his attention exclusively to the practice of medicine and surgery; persons requiring his professional services may find him by enquiring at his residence.

Sept. 18, 1825.

Dr. Hoffman if required, will attend to inoculation for the kine pox—the poor will be vaccinated gratis.

Nov. 8, 1825.

At Canal* Celebration. "Dr. Michell then poured the contents of several vials, which he stated contained the waters of the Elbe, Etc. Etc."

(*Erie Canal—Ed.)

Dec. 6, 1825.

CASH

And a liberal price will be given for any quantity of clean
CORN HUSKS

at the new State Prison.

E. Lynds, Agent.

Mount Pleasant, Sep. 30, 1825.

Dec. 6, 1825.

We have been very obligingly favoured with the following official enumeration etc. of the county of Westchester, in 1825 from the Clerk's Office, by N. S. Bates, Esq. which our readers will doubtless peruse with deep interest as evidence of the wealth and increasing importance of the county.

16,692 male persons
16,439 females. Total inhabitants 33,131
198 marriages
941 births
391 deaths
239,458 acres of improved land
30,932 neat cattle
6,566 horses
38,042 sheep
39,293 hogs
79 saw mills
71 grist mills
5 oil mills
26 fulling mills
45 carding machines
3 cotton factories

8 woolen factories
22 distilleries

There has been manufactured

36,003 3-4 yds of domestic fulled cloth

35,632 1-4 yards flannel and wollen (sic), cloth, not fulled

97,849 1-2 yards of linen, cotton and thin cloth.

Feb. 8, 1826.

Epidemic of colds and influenza. "Copious draughts of barley-water, sweetened with brown sugar and strongly impregnated with acid is proposed as a remedy for this disease."

Marriage notice of Margarette Powell, eldest daughter of Dr. Stephen D. Powell of this town."

THE MEDICAL REPOSITORY.

This work has been mentioned previously. In searching for all available sources of information which might yield some mention of the Westchester County Medical Society in its early years, the current historian found some things which in his belief merit republishing as throwing some light on what kind of items the editors of an early medical journal considered would be of interest to the physicians of the time. While not a newspaper, the excerpts are listed in this section for convenience.

* * * * *

THE MEDICAL REPOSITORY.

Vol. 1. No. 1.

New-York 1797

Printed by T. & J. Swords

Printers to the Faculty of Physic
of Columbia College, No. 99 Pearl Street

p. 116

On the 8th of May; at the White-Plains, there was a meeting of respectable physicians of the county of Westchester, who formed themselves into a society to be known and called by the name and stile of "The Medical Society of the County of Westchester." Dr. Archibald M'Donald was elected President, and Dr. Matson Smith, of New-Rochelle, Secretary. The principal views of their formation appear to be an harmonious establishment of a regular practice of physic throughout the county, and an immediate compliance with the law of the Legislature of the State made at the last session. (New-York Mag.)

Vol. No. 1

Among the list of Subscribers was *Elias Cornelys* of Stephen-Town, Westchester. There were 94 subscribers from New York, as well as many from other States.

Vol. 3, 1800

On title page appear the names of Samuel L. Mitchill, M.D. Professor of Chemistry in Columbia College, etc. and Edward Miller, M.D.

Vol. VI. p. 434, 1803.

PROGRESS OF MEDICAL EDUCATION IN AMERICA.

Within the last thirty or forty years, and particularly since the termination of the revolutionary war, it has been quite the fashion for students of medicine to qualify themselves for practice by a tedious and expensive tour to Europe. If we judge aright, this custom is on the decline. The opportunities afforded by our seminaries and establishments at home have superceded the necessity of those voyages and journies to foreign countries. On looking over the list of medical graduates at Edinburgh for the 24th June, 1802, we observe that, of twenty-four candidates who were honoured with the Apollonial laurel, seven were from England, five from Scotland, eight from Ireland, two from Barbadoes, and two from Jamaica. *There was not a single one from the United States.*

The schools of Philadelphia, New-York, Cambridge, Baltimore, Lexington (Kentucky), and Dartmouth, are engaged in the business of medical education to an extent that is both pleasing and surprising. About sixteen years ago, the remittances to Great-Britain only, for the support of young Americans who were sent thither to be instructed in physic and surgery, amounted to £12,000 sterling per annum at least, and, at that time, the remittances were principally in specie. This was one cause of the scarcity of the precious metals in America, which though worthy of attention, was scarcely ever believed to be of such serious magnitude. Nothing can more strongly evince the importance of cherishing seminaries in our own land.

Medical Repository for August, September and October 1806. Vol. IV Second Hexade. p. 212.

INCORPORATION OF MEDICAL SOCIETIES IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

An act was passed by the Legislature of New-York on the 4th of April 1806 "To incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery" within the commonwealth. By this law, physicians and surgeons, in any number not less than five, are authorized to incorporate themselves by counties to examine students, hold estate and to grant license to practise. Each county society may hold estate to the amount of 1000 dollars. The State consists of about thirty-five counties; and consequently of as many Medical Societies, provided the professional gentlemen in each county have incorporated according to law. It is provided in the statute that a central society shall be formed by a meeting of delegates elected one by each society and shall hold meetings at Albany. Fifteen of these federative delegates are to form a quorum for business. The central society may hold estate to the amount of 5000 dollars. In many counties, these Medical Corporations are already formed, and their representatives to the General Assembly have been chosen. It is hoped the interests and respectability of the profession will be greatly promoted by this new organization.

Second Hexade. Vol. V. 1808, page 94.

CENTRAL MEDICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

The delegates elected from the Medical Societies in the different counties, convened in the city of Albany on the first Tuesday of February, 1807, for the purpose of organizing a society, to be entitled "The Medical Society of the State of New-York" pursuant to the act, entitled, "An Act to incorporate Medical Societies, for the purpose of regulating the practice of physic and surgery in this state," passed the 4th of April, 1806, etc.

p. 396 2 Hexade Vol. VI 1809.

Circular letter of Medical Society of New York to the County Societies. Signed by Nicholas Romaine.

p. 232

Species of Scull-cap used for curing the bite of mad dog, by Jesse Lewis, Westchester, Third Hexade, Vol. II 1811.

1820 New Series. No. I. Vol. VI.

A circular address to the officers composing the medical staff by Samuel L. Mitchill, M.D. & P. Surgeon General of the Militia in the State of New York.

From Westchester Gazette
and
Peekskill Advertiser. Vol. II No. 117
Jan. 22, 1811

JOHN C. MORRISON
DRUGGIST

No. 193 Green-wich-Street, Opposite the Bear-Market, New York:
Offers for Sale on the most reasonable terms,

Gum Opium	Pink Root
Camphor	Sweet Oil in betty's & bottles
Salt Petre	Harlem Oil
Ass. Burgumot by the doz.	Tooth Brushes,
Liquorace Ball,	Lamp Oil,
Nutmegs,	Roll Brimstone
Cinnamon,	Flowers do.
Cloves & Mace,	Dye woods and dye stuff,
Ess. Spruce,	Aqua Fortis,
Widsor Soap or Shaving	Oil Vitrol
Soap,	Copparass,
Itch Ointment,	Spanish Indigo
Magnisia,	Annotto
Wafers,	Blue Vitriol
Tapers, for sick persons,	Cam Wood
for to give a dim light	Logwood
and ought to be kept by	Nicaragow Wood
all families.	Tusten
Peppermint Lozenges,	Nut Galls,
Sugar Plumbs,	Red Wood
Candy.	English Allum, etc.
Castor Oil.	Gum Arabic

N.B. Country merchants and physicians supplied with a handsome assortment of Drugs, and Medicines on the lowest terms. All orders left at this Office shall be attended to. (Letters for Drugs Post Paid.)

From Westchester Gazette and Peekskill Advertiser. Vol. II, No. 117
Jan. 22, 1811

Letters advertised in Post Office
Doctor Samuel Strang.
Doctor Henry Van Cleek

Samuel Strang with Nathaniel Baremore, Drake Conklin, Stephen Powell make an application for an act to incorporate a company for the purpose of making a

turnpike to commence at the Village of Peekskill, in Westchester County, and run a northeasterly course to or near the house of Benjamin Ward and from thence to or near the house of Solomon Fowler in Yorktown, county aforesaid.

Westchester Gazette and Peekskill Advertiser. Vol. II, No. 119
Feb. 5, 1811.

MORAL THERMOMETER

Shewing the effects of temperance and intemperance.

Water, Milk and Water, and Small Beer produce health, wealth, severity (sic) of mind, reputation, long life and happiness.

Cider, Wine, Porter, and Strong Beer taken only at meals, and in moderate quantities, produce cheerfulness, strength, and nourishment.

Punch, Grog, and Brandy and Water produce idleness, sickness and debt.

Drams taken in the morning, produce dropsy, palsy, and consumption, and lead to rags, hunger, the hospital, the poor-house, or a jail.

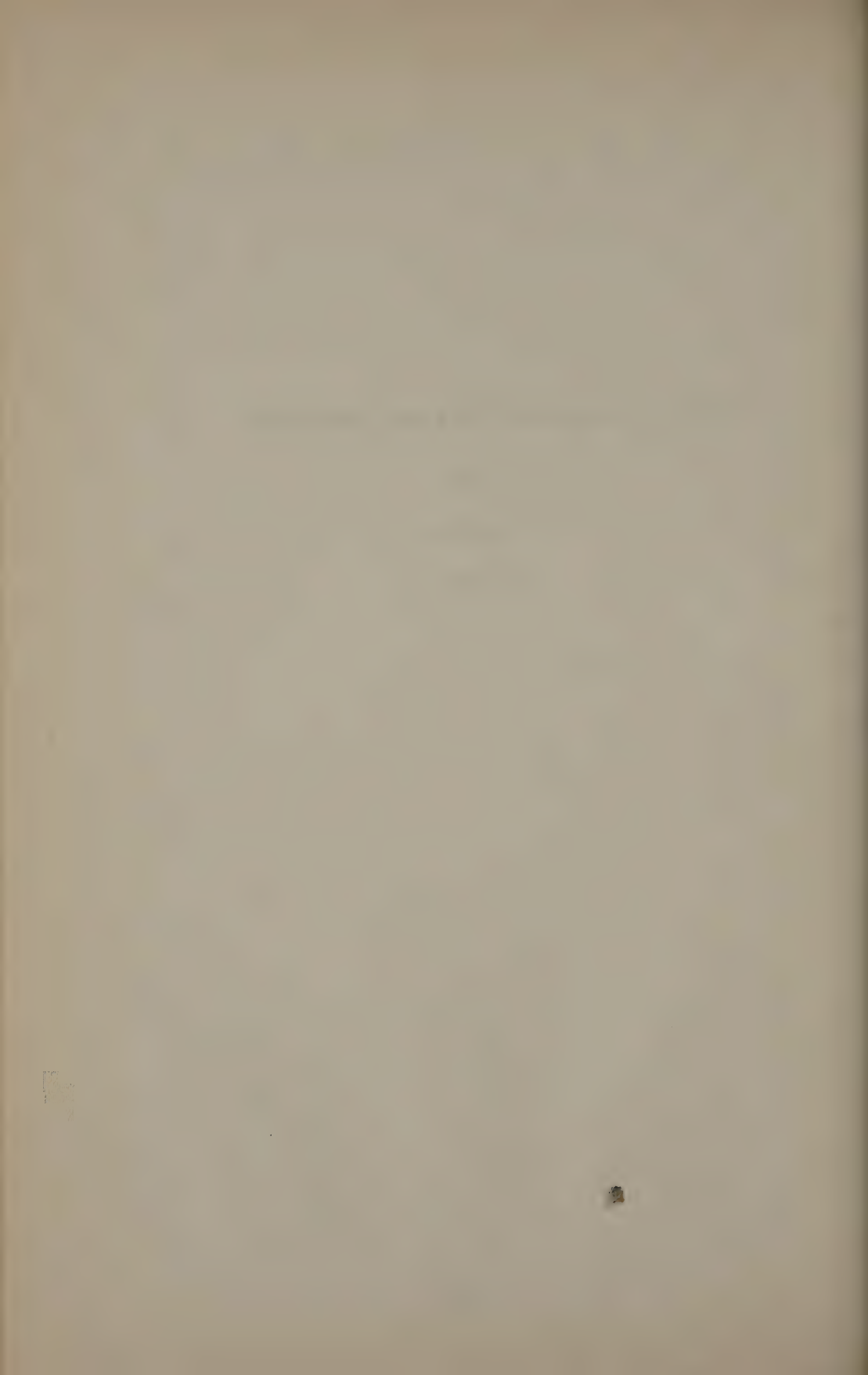
Drams taken during the day and night, produce apoplexy, madness, and suicide and lead to the gallows.

LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND AUTHORS.

BOOKS

PAMPHLETS

JOURNALS



LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND AUTHORS

BOOKS.

To simplify the bibliographic references in the text of this history, all source material is classified below and keyed.

- B1 *Title:* A Check List of Books, Maps, Pictures, and other printed matter relating to the Counties of Westchester and Bronx, by
Author: Otto Hufeland
Publisher: Privately Printed, 1929.
- B2 *Title:* Records of the Town of New Rochelle, 1699-1828; Transcribed, Translated and Published by authority of the Board of Estimate of the City of New Rochelle
Author: Jeanne A. Forbes.
Publisher: The Paragraph Press, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1916.
- B3 *Title:* Westchester County and its People, A Record. 3 Volumes. Vol 2—Medicine, Dentistry & Health p 92 et seq.
Author: Ernest Freeland Griffin.
Publisher: Lewis Historical Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y.
- B4 *Title:* History of Westchester County, New York, including Morrisania, King's Bridge, and West Farms. 2 Volumes
Author: J. Thomas Scharf, A.M., LL.D.
Publisher: E. L. Preston and Co., Philadelphia, Pa. 1886.
- B5 *Title:* History of Westchester County, New York.
Author: Alvah P. French, Editor-in-Chief.
Publisher: Lewis Historical Publishing Company, Inc., New York and Chicago, 1925. 2 Vols.
- B6 *Title:* The History of the County of Westchester.
Author: Robert Bolton.
Publisher: Alexander S. Gould, 144 Nassau St., New York, N. Y., 2 Vols., 1848.
- B7 *Title:* History of the New York Hospital.
Author: William R. Russell, M.D.
Publisher: Columbia University Press, 1944.
- B8 *Title:* Roberts' American Commonwealth.
Author: Ellis Roberts.
Publisher: Houghton, Mifflin, & Co., New York, 1888.
- B9 *Title:* History of the Medical Society of the State of New York.
Author: James J. Walsh, M.D., Ph.D., LL.D.
Publisher: The Society, in 1907.
Printer: Eagle Press, Brooklyn—New York, pp. 208, cloth.
- B10 *Title:* Transactions of the Medical Society of the State of New York, 1808-
Author:
Printer: Collins and Perkins, New York, 1809.
- B11 *Title:* Westchester County during the American Revolution 1775-1783.
Author: Otto Hufeland.
Publisher: Westchester County Historical Society, White Plains, N. Y., 1926. with four maps. Vol. III.

- B12 *Title:* History and Bibliography of American Newspapers, 1690-1820.
Author: Clarence S. Brigham.
Publisher: American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., 1947. 2 Vols.

PAMPHLETS.

- P1 *Title:* Westchester County Medical Bulletin.
Publisher: Medical Society of the County of Westchester, 171 E. Post Road, White Plains, N. Y. Published monthly. Vol. 1, No. 1, April, 1933. Editor-in-Chief, Dr. Henry T. Kelly. Business Manager, Mr. James E. Bryan, Editorial and Business Offices: Suite No. 504, Medical Centre Building, White Plains, N. Y. Continuous publication to date, Vol. XV, 1947.
- P2 *Title:* Historical Sketch.
Author: Henry T. Kelly, M.D.
Publisher: Med. Soc. of the County of Westchester, White Plains, N. Y. pp. 30, Cloth., 1922.
- P3 *Title:* Quarterly Bulletin.
Publisher: Westchester County Historical Society, White Plains, N. Y. Continuous publication to date, Vol. 23.
- P4 *Title:* Book of the Year 1941.
Publisher: Med. Soc. of the County of Westchester, White Plains, N. Y. One Volume, Nov. 18, 1941, pp. 56.
- P5 *Title:* A Study of County Society Activities.
Author: Joseph S. Lawrence, M.D., Albany, N. Y.
Publisher: Reprinted from the New York State Journal of Medicine, Vol. 41, No. 2, Jan. 15, 1941, pp. 155-164.
- P6 *Title:* Sketch of Professional Life of his Father, Dr. Matson Smith, of New Rochelle, Westchester County.
Author: Dr. Joseph M. Smith.
 (#1507 in Hufeland's Check List of Publications, p. 185)
- P7 *Title:* "Memories of his Life and Work,"
Author: Smith, Matson Meier.
Publisher: Privately printed, 8 Vo, 237 pp. port. New York, 1891.
 Account of Smith Family in New Rochelle.
 (#1509—in Hufeland's Check List of Publications, p. 186)
- P8 *Title:* Reminiscences of Ossining.
Author: Florence L. Reynolds, Historian, Mohegan Chapter, D.A.R.
Publisher: Moran-Register Press, Ossining, N. Y., 1922. pp. 53., paper.
- P9 *Title:* Biographical Sketches of the Deceased Physicians of Westchester County, N. Y. (Presidential Address, Medical Society of the County of Westchester, June 1, 1858)
Author: George Jackson Fisher, M.D. (of Sing Sing)
Publisher: Hall, Clayton and Company, Printers, 46 Pine St., New York, N. Y., 1861 8 Vo., pp. 52.
- P10 *Title:* Bulletin of the Institute of the History of Medicine.
Author: Fielding H. Garrison.
Published by: The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md., Vol. II, July 1934. No. 5.
 "The Medical and Scientific Periodicals of the 17th and 18th Centuries. With a revised Catalogue and Check List."

JOURNALS.

- J1 *Title:* Medical Repository, 1797. Preface dated July 26, 1797.
Publisher: T. and J. Swords, Printers to the Faculty of Physick of Columbia College, No. 99 Pearl St., New York.
Editor: Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill.

OFFICERS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

1797 - 1923.

(PART I)
OFFICERS OF MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER.
1797 - 1923

1797 - 1798

- | | | | |
|-----|-----------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| (1) | President: | ARCHIBALD McDONALD | Place: White Plains |
| | Sec. Pro. Tem.: | MATSON SMITH | May 8. |
| (2) | President: | SETH MILLER | Place: New Castle |
| | Secretary: | LYMAN COOK | Aug. 8. |
| (3) | President: | ELIAS CORNELIUS | Place: New Castle |
| | Secretary: | LYMAN COOK | Sept. 12. |
- Officers elected Sept. 12, at New Castle permanent for the year.

1798 - 1799

- | | | |
|------------|---|----------------|
| President: | EBENEZER WHITE | Place: Bedford |
| Secretary: | MATSON SMITH | May 8. |
| Censors: | ELIAS CORNELIUS, LEMUEL MEAD,
DAVID RODGERS. | |

1799 - 1816

No record of Officers of the Society.

1817

- | | | |
|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| President: | DAVID RODGERS, JR. | Place: ? |
| Secretary: | WILLIAM H. SACKETT | (See page 000) |

1818

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| President: | DAVID RODGERS, JR. |
|------------|--------------------|

1819

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| President: | DAVID RODGERS, JR. |
|------------|--------------------|

1820

- | | |
|------------|------------------------|
| President: | DAVID RODGERS, JR. (?) |
|------------|------------------------|

1821 - 1824

No record of any kind found.

1825

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|----------|
| President: | MATSON SMITH | Place: ? |
| Vice President: | CHARLES McDONALD | |
| Secretary: | DAVID PALMER | |
| Treasurer: | JOSHUA W. BOWRON. | |

1826 - 1827

No Record of any kind found.

1828 - 1829

- | | | |
|-----------------|--|----------|
| President: | MATSON SMITH | Place: ? |
| Vice President: | WM. HOFFMAN | |
| Secretary: | DAVID PALMER | |
| Treasurer: | EPENETUS WALLACE | |
| Censors: | GUY C. BAILEY, PETER MOULTON,
DAVID PALMER. | |

Delegate to State Soc.: JOSHUA W. BOWRON.

1830

President: MATSON SMITH
Vice President: WM. HOFFMAN
Secretary: DAVID PALMER
Treasurer: JOSHUA W. BOWRON.
Censors: GUY C. BAILEY, AMOS W. GATES, DAVID PALMER.
Delegate to State Soc.: JAMES FOUNTAIN.

Place: ?

1831

President: WM. HOFFMAN
Vice President: DAVID PALMER
Secretary: THEODORE F. KING
Treasurer: JAMES FOUNTAIN
Censors: AMOS W. GATES, PETER MOULTON,
JAMES WILSON, WM. S. STANLEY, DAVID PALMER.

Place: White Plains.

1832

No election recorded in the minutes.

Place: White Plains.

1833

President: DAVID PALMER
Vice President: JAMES WILSON
Secretary: THEODORE F. KING
Treasurer: PETER MOULTON
Censors: AMOS W. GATES, ABM. H. SLASSON, SETH SHOVE, E. ARNOLD.
Delegate: JAMES FOUNTAIN

Place: White Plains.

1834

President: DAVID PALMER
Vice President: JAMES WILSON
Secretary: WILLIAM S. STANLEY
Treasurer: PETER MOULTON
Censors: AMOS W. GATES, ABM. H. SLASSON, SETH SHOVE, E. ARNOLD,
DAVID PALMER.

Place: White Plains

1835

President: JAMES FOUNTAIN
Vice President: PETER MOULTON
Secretary: WM. STANLEY
Treasurer: SETH SHOVE
Censors: LIVINGSTON ROE, JOSHUA B. FOWLER, WM. STANLEY.
Delegate: AMOS W. GATES.

Place: North Castle

1836

President: PETER MOULTON
Vice President: AMOS W. GATES
Secretary: LIVINGSTONE ROE
Treasurer: SETH SHOVE
Censors: JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER, WM. S. STANLEY, LIVINGSTONE ROE.

Place: White Plains.

1837

President: PETER MOULTON
Vice President: AMOS W. GATES
Secretary: LIVINGSTONE ROE
Treasurer: WM. S. STANLEY
Censors: AMOS W. GATES, SETH SHOVE, LIVINGSTONE ROE
Delegate: LIVINGSTONE ROE.

Place: White Plains.

1838

President: AMOS W. GATES Place: White Plains.
Vice President: WILLIAM S. STANLEY
Secretary: LIVINGSTONE ROE
Treasurer: WM. S. STANLEY
Censors: PETER MOULTON, WM. S. STANLEY, E. W. VORIS.

1839

President: AMOS W. GATES Place: Mount Pleasant.
Vice President: WM. S. STANLEY
Secretary: LIVINGSTONE ROE
Treasurer: ABM. H. SLASSON
Censors: SETH SHOVE, J. FOWLER, W. WOOLSEY.

1840

President: WM. S. STANLEY Place: White Plains
Vice President: SETH SHOVE
Secretary: LIVINGSTONE ROE
Treasurer: ABM. H. SLASSON
Censors: W. S. GATES, WM. BAYARD, JOS. M. SCRIBNER
(Note: This is undoubtedly H. S. Gates)

1841

President: WM. S. STANLEY Place: White Plains.
Vice President: SETH SHOVE
Secretary: G. W. HODGSON
Treasurer: HORATIO S. GATES
Censors: WM. P. BAYARD, JOS. M. SCRIBNER, HORATIO S. GATES
Delegate: JAMES FOUNTAIN.

1842

President: SETH SHOVE Place: White Plains.
Vice President: LIVINGSTONE ROE
Secretary: G. W. HODGSON
Treasurer: HORATIO S. GATES
Censors: WM. P. BAYARD, JOS. M. SCRIBNER, HORATIO S. GATES

1843

President: SETH SHOVE Place: Sing Sing.
Vice President: LIVINGSTONE ROE
Secretary: G. W. HODGSON
Treasurer: HORATIO S. GATES
Censors: H. S. GATES, HOSEA FOUNTAIN, JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER.

1844

President: JAMES FOUNTAIN Place: Tarrytown.
Vice President: ABM. H. SLASSON
Secretary: HOSEA FOUNTAIN
Treasurer: HORATIO S. GATES
Censors: HOSEA FOUNTAIN, HORATIO S. GATES, S. VALENTINE.

1845

President: JAMES FOUNTAIN Place: Tarrytown.
Vice President: JOS. M. SCRIBNER
Secretary: JOSHUA B. FOWLER
Treasurer: HORATIO S. GATES
Censors: JAMES LAW, LIVINGSTONE ROE, HORATIO S. GATES.

1846

No election of officers; no quorum present Place: Tarrytown.

1847

President: BENJAMIN BASSETT Place: Ossining. (sic)
 Vice President: HORATIO S. GATES
 Secretary: PHILANDER STEWART
 Treasurer: HORATIO S. GATES
 Censors: LIVINGSTONE ROE, HORATIO S. GATES, GEO. W. HODGSON.
 Delegate: JOSEPH M. SCRIBNER, elected for 4 years.

1848

President: JOSHUA W. BOWRON Place: Pleasantville.
 Vice President: JOHN COLLETT
 Secretary: D. JEROME SANDS
 Treasurer: HORATIO S. GATES
 Censors: ABM. H. SLASSON, J. B. FOWLER, JAMES SCRIBNER.
 Delegate to National Convention: HORATIO S. GATES.
 Delegate to State Med. Soc. for 3 years:
 JOSHUA W. BOWRON to fill the unexpired
 term of DR. J. M. SCRIBNER, deceased.

1849

President: JOHN COLLETT Place: New Castle.
 Vice President: PHILANDER STEWART
 Secretary: A. J. PRIME
 Treasurer: G. W. HODGSON
 Censors: ABM. H. SLASSON, JAS. SCRIBNER, JOSHUA B. FOWLER
 Delegate to National Convention: AMOS W. GATES
 Delegate to State Med. Soc.: WM. S. STANLEY
 Committee on Widows and Orphans: G. W. HODGSON,
 CALEB HAIGHT.

1850

President: JOHN COLLETT Place: White Plains.
 Vice President: PHILANDER STEWART
 Secretary: A. J. PRIME
 Treasurer: G. W. HODGSON
 Censors: ABM. H. SLASSON, JAS. SCRIBNER, JOSHUA B. FOWLER
 Delegate to State Med. Soc.: PHILANDER STEWART.

1851

President: PHILANDER STEWART Place: White Plains.
 Vice President: ANDREW DUNN
 Secretary: A. J. PRIME
 Treasurer: G. W. HODGSON
 Censors: JAS. SCRIBNER, JOSHUA B. FOWLER, D. J. SANDS
 Delegate to National Convention: PETER MOULTON.

1852

President: PHILANDER STEWART Place: White Plains.
 Vice President: GEO. W. HODGSON
 Secretary: A. J. PRIME
 Treasurer: D. J. SANDS
 Censors: PETER MOULTON, D. J. SANDS, A. J. PRIME
 Delegate to the American Medical Assn.: WM. STANLEY.

1853

President: G. W. HODGSON Place: White Plains.
 Vice President: PETER MOULTON
 Secretary: J. D. TRASK
 Treasurer: D. J. SANDS
 Censors: GEO. J. FISHER, CALEB HAIGHT, L. F. PELTON.

1854

President: GEO. W. HODGSON Place: Greenburgh.
 Vice President: PETER MOULTON
 Secretary: J. D. TRASK
 Treasurer: J. H. STEWART
 Censors: JAS. SCRIBNER, J. H. CURRY, GEO. J. FISHER
 Delegate to State Med. Soc.: G. W. HODGSON
 Delegates to the American Medical Assn.: G. J. FISHER,
 J. H. STEWART, J. D. TRASK.

1855

President: PHILANDER STEWART Place: White Plains.
 Vice President: GEO. J. FISHER
 Secretary: J. D. TRASK
 Treasurer: J. H. CURRY
 Censors: CALEB HAIGHT, WM. HOFFMAN, JAS. SCRIBNER.

1856

President: PHILANDER STEWART Place: Sing Sing.
 Vice President: GEO. J. FISHER
 Secretary: J. D. TRASK
 Treasurer: J. H. CURRY
 Censors: J. F. JENKINS, G. J. FISHER, JAS. SCRIBNER
 Delegates to the A.M.A.: JAS. FOUNTAIN, G. J. FISHER,
 P. STEWART
 Delegate to State Med. Soc.: HOSEA FOUNTAIN.

1857

President: GEORGE J. FISHER Place: White Plains.
 Vice President: J. D. TRASK
 Secretary: J. F. JENKINS
 Treasurer: J. H. CURRY
 Censors: CALEB HAIGHT, HOSEA FOUNTAIN, GEO. W. HODGSON.

1858

President: GEORGE J. FISHER Place: White Plains.
 Vice President: J. D. TRASK
 Secretary: J. F. JENKINS
 Treasurer: JAS. SCRIBNER
 Censors: G. W. HODGSON, JAS. SCRIBNER, SETH SHOVE
 Delegate to A.M.A.—Election postponed.
 Delegate to State Med. Soc.: L. F. PELTON for 2 years.

1859

President: CALEB W. HAIGHT Place: White Plains.
 Vice President: JAS. SCRIBNER
 Secretary: H. C. TODD
 Treasurer: L. F. PELTON
 Censors: G. W. HODGSON, SETH SHOVE, GEO. J. FISHER.

1860

President: CALEB W. HAIGHT Place: Tarrytown.
 Vice President: JAS. SCRIBNER
 Secretary: CHAS. McMILLAN
 Treasurer: L. F. PELTON
 Censors: SETH SHOVE, GEO. W. HODGSON, GEO. J. FISHER.
 Delegates to A.M.A.: CHAS. McMILLAN of Fordham,
 P. STEWART of Peekskill, JAS. H. CURRY
 of Shrub Oak, SETH SHOVE of Katonah,
 G. J. FISHER of Sing Sing.
 Delegate to State Med. Soc.: GEO. W. HODGSON, of White Plains.

1861

President: J. F. JENKINS Place: White Plains.
Vice President: THOS. SNOWDEN
Secretary: JAS. H. CURRY
Treasurer: L. F. PELTON
Censors: SETH SHOVE, GEO. W. HODGSON, GEO. J. FISHER.
Delegates to State Med. Soc.: E. ARNOLD,
THOS. SNOWDEN, J. H. CURRY.

1862

President: J. F. JENKINS Place: Yonkers.
Vice President: THOS. SNOWDEN
Secretary: JAS. H. CURRY
Treasurer: L. F. PELTON
Censors: SETH SHOVE, G. W. HODGSON, GEO. J. FISHER.
Delegates to State Society Not Elected; National, continued.

1863

President: THOS. SNOWDEN Place: White Plains.
Vice President: PETER MOULTON
Secretary: JAS. H. CURRY
Treasurer: L. F. PELTON
Censors: SETH SHOVE, G. J. FISHER,
G. W. HODGSON
Delegates to the National Med. Assn.: THOS. SNOWDEN, G. J. FISHER, S. SHOVE,
GEO. W. HODGSON, PETER MOULTON.
Delegate to State Med. Soc. for 2 years: E. ARNOLD.

1864

President: HOSEA FOUNTAIN Place: White Plains.
Vice President: L. F. PELTON
Secretary: J. H. CURRY
Treasurer: J. H. CURRY
Censors: H. CARRUTHERS, SETH SHOVE,
G. J. FISHER, GEO. W. HODGSON
Delegates to National Medical Association: J. H. CURRY,
SETH SHOVE, H. CARRUTHERS,
P. STEWART, G. J. FISHER
Delegates to State Med. Soc.: E. ARNOLD, T. SNOWDEN,
J. H. CURRY.

1865

President: L. F. PELTON Place: White Plains.
Vice President: J. H. CURRY
Secretary: H. ERNEST SCHMID
Treasurer: JAS. SCRIBNER
Censors: S. SHOVE, G. F. FISHER,
G. W. HODGSON
Delegates to Am. Med. Assn.: S. SHOVE, J. H. CURRY,
H. ERNEST SCHMID, GEO. J. FISHER,
P. STEWART.
Delegates to State Med. Soc. for 3 years:
THOMAS SNOWDEN, JAS. SCRIBNER,
HOSEA FOUNTAIN.

1866

President: J. H. CURRY
Vice President: N. H. FREEMAN
Secretary: H. E. SCHMID
Treasurer: JAS. SCRIBNER
Censors: S. SHOVE, G. J. FISHER,
GEO. W. HODGSON

Place: White Plains.

Delegates to A.M.A.: E. F. ARNOLD, P. STEWART,
N. H. FREEMAN, J. G. WOOD,
P. MOULTON.

1867

President: E. F. ARNOLD
Vice President: J. W. SCRIBNER
Secretary: H. E. SCHMID
Treasurer: J. H. POOLEY
Censors: S. SHOVE, G. J. FISHER,
G. W. HODGSON

Place: White Plains.

1868

President: E. F. ARNOLD
Vice President: GEO. BAYLES
Secretary: J. H. POOLEY
Treasurer: J. F. JENKINS
Censors: SETH SHOVE, GEO. J. FISHER,
P. STEWART

Place: Yonkers.

Delegates to A.M.A.—Same as 1865

Delegates to New York County Med. Soc.:
W. H. HELM, WILLIAM VARIAN.

1869

President: GEO. BAYLES
Vice President: H. CARUTHERS
Secretary: J. H. POOLEY
Treasurer: J. F. JENKINS
Censors: Same as 1868

Place: White Plains.
and every year
thereafter

Delegates to State Med. Soc.: J. H. POOLEY,
W. H. HELM, H. T. SCHMID

Delegates to A.M.A.: GEO. W. HODGSON, S. SHOVE,
STEPHEN F. HORTON, Z. E. LEWIS.

1870

President: JAS. W. SCRIBNER
Vice President: H. CARUTHERS
Secretary: W. H. HELM
Treasurer: J. F. JENKINS
Censors: Same as 1868.

1871

President: H. CARUTHERS
Vice President: J. H. POOLEY, JR.
Secretary: W. H. HELM
Treasurer: J. F. JENKINS
Censors: P. STEWART, G. J. FISHER,
SETH SHOVE

Delegates to A.M.A.: P. STEWART, G. J. FISHER,
J. F. CHAPMAN, P. DE MARMON.

[77]

1872

President: J. J. LINSON
 Vice President: C. W. HAIGHT
 Secretary: W. H. HELM
 Treasurer: J. G. WOOD
 Censors: G. W. HODGSON, J. H. CURRY,
 L. F. PELTON

Note: Delegates to the A.M.A. and State Med. Soc. will
 not be further reported.

1873

President: J. J. LINSON
 Vice President: W. H. HELM
 Secretary: J. F. CHAPMAN
 Treasurer: J. G. WOOD
 Censors: G. W. HODGSON, J. H. CURRY,
 L. F. PELTON

1874

President: W. H. HELM
 Vice President: Z. E. LEWIS
 Secretary: J. F. CHAPMAN
 Treasurer: J. G. WOOD
 Censors: Same as 1873.

1875

President: Z. E. LEWIS
 Vice President: P. R. H. SAWYER
 Secretary: J. F. CHAPMAN
 Treasurer: J. G. WOOD
 Censors: L. F. PELTON, J. H. CURRY,
 HUGH M. IVES.

1876

President: PLATT R. H. SAWYER
 Vice President: ISAAC G. COLLINS
 Secretary: J. F. CHAPMAN
 Treasurer: J. G. WOOD
 Censors: L. F. PELTON, J. J. LINSON,
 WM. H. HELM.

1877

President: ISAAC G. COLLINS
 Vice President: H. E. SCHMID
 Secretary: J. F. CHAPMAN
 Treasurer: J. G. WOOD
 Censors: Same as 1876.

1878

President: H. ERNEST SCHMID
 Vice President: G. P. BALCH
 Secretary: J. FRANCIS CHAPMAN
 Treasurer: ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Censors: Same as 1876.

1879

President: G. P. BALCH
 Vice President: HENRY L. HORTON
 Secretary: J. FRANCIS CHAPMAN
 Treasurer: ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Censors: Same as 1876.

1880

President HENRY L. HORTON
 Vice President CHAMPION H. JUDSON
 Secretary J. FRANCIS CHAPMAN
 Treasurer ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Censors: Same as 1876.

1881

President CHAMPION H. JUDSON
 Vice President RICHARD B. COUTANT
 Secretary J. FRANCIS CHAPMAN
 Treasurer ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Censors: Same as 1876.

1882-83

President ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Vice President N. W. FREELAND
 Secretary J. FRANCIS CHAPMAN
 Treasurer NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1876.

1883

President J. FRANCIS CHAPMAN
 Vice President GEORGE W. HODGSON
 Secretary NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Treasurer N. W. FREELAND
 Censors: Same as 1876.

1884

President C. F. BRUSH
 Vice President C. J. NORDQUIST
 Secretary NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Treasurer ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: J. J. LINSON, WILLIAM H. HELM, H. ERNEST SCHMID.

1885

President C. F. BRUSH
 Vice President A. BENEDICT
 Secretary NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Treasurer ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1884.

1886

President N. H. FREELAND
 Vice President C. O. OLMSTEAD
 Secretary NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Treasurer ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1884.

1887

President C. S. BENEDICT
 Vice President H. CARUTHERS
 Secretary NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Treasurer ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1884.

1888

President WILLIAM H. HELM
 Vice President E. I. HARRINGTON
 Secretary WILLIAM F. GREENE
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: J. J. LINSON, H. ERNEST SCHMID, PHILANDER COLLARD.

1889

President SAMUEL SWIFT
 Vice President CHARLES MASON
 Secretary WILLIAM F. GREENE
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1888.

1890

President CHARLES MASON
 Vice President NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Secretary WILLIAM F. GREENE
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1888.

1891

President NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Vice President WILLIAM F. GREENE
 Secretary STUART B. CARLISLE
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator H. ERNEST SCHMID
 Censors: Same as 1888.

1892

President WILLIAM F. GREENE
 Vice President PHILANDER COLLARD
 Secretary R. CONDIT EDDY
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: H. ERNEST SCHMID, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
 WILLIAM H. HELM.

1893

President H. ERNEST SCHMID
 Vice President A. O. SNOWDEN
 Secretary R. CONDIT EDDY
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL, WILLIAM H. HELM,
 NEWTON F. CURTIS.

1894

President STUART B. CARLISLE
 Vice President J. L. PORTIOUS
 Secretary R. CONDIT EDDY
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1893.

1895

President PHILANDER COLLARD
 Vice President
 Secretary EVERTS M. MORRELL
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1893.

1896

President ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL
 Vice President HICKSON F. HART
 Secretary EVERTS M. MORRELL
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: H. ERNEST SCHMID, WILLIAM H. HELM, NEWTON F. CURTIS.

1897

President EDGAR M. HERMANCE
 Vice President S. OSCAR MYERS
 Secretary GEORGE A. PECK
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1896.

1898

President R. CONDIT EDDY
 Vice President WILLIAM D. GRANGER
 Secretary GEORGE A. PECK
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: H. ERNEST SCHMID, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL,
 NEWTON F. CURTIS.

1899

President ARCHIBALD T. BANNING
 Vice President N. A. WARNER
 Secretary GEORGE A. PECK
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: Same as 1898.

1900

President A. O. SNOWDEN
 Vice President CHARLES F. CHAPMAN
 Secretary JOHN W. SMITH
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: H. ERNEST SCHMID, ARCHIBALD M. CAMPBELL,
 W. H. SHERMAN.

1901

President P. A. CALLAN
 Vice President ROBERT T. IRVINE
 Secretary DAISY M. ORLEMAN
 Treasurer ROBERT T. HOWE
 Curator L. P. KNAPPE
 Censors: ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, R. CONDIT EDDY, W. H. SHERMAN.

1902

President ROBERT T. HOWE
 Vice President W. A. MINER
 Secretary DAISY M. ORLEMAN
 Treasurer CHARLES F. CHAPMAN
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, R. CONDIT EDDY, A. C. BENEDICT.

1903

President ROBERT T. IRVINE
 Vice President E. I. HARRINGTON
 Secretary DAISY M. ORLEMAN
 Treasurer S. OSCAR MYERS
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: H. ERNEST SCHMID, W. S. FLEMING, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

1904

President CHARLES F. CHAPMAN
 Vice President H. BEATTIE BROWN
 Secretary C. P. BYINGTON
 Treasurer S. OSCAR MYERS
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS
 Censors: W. S. FLEMING, R. CONDIT EDDY, J. F. CHAPMAN.

1905-06

President T. F. GOODWIN
 Vice President FRANK E. RUSSELL
 Secretary C. P. BYINGTON
 Treasurer S. OSCAR MYERS
 Curator NEWTON F. CURTIS.
 Censors: H. ERNEST SCHMID, W. S. FLEMING, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL.

Note: Annual Meeting changed to fall.

1907

President H. BEATTIE BROWN
 Vice President W. D. ROBERTSON
 Secretary A. E. STRONG
 Treasurer S. OSCAR MYERS
 Censors: ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, H. ERNEST SCHMID,
 ROBERT T. HOWE.

1908

President C. P. BYINGTON
 Secretary W. A. MINER
 Vice President A. E. STRONG
 Treasurer GEORGE A. PECK
 Censors: H. BEATTIE BROWN, EDGAR M. HERMANCE, R. CONDIT EDDY.

1909

President W. A. MINER
 Vice President F. W. SHIPMAN
 Secretary W. D. ROBERTSON
 Treasurer GEORGE A. PECK
 Censors: H. BEATTIE BROWN, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, R. CONDIT EDDY.

1910

President GEORGE A. PECK
 Vice President JOHN F. BLACK
 Secretary W. D. ROBERTSON
 Treasurer S. B. PRAY
 Censors: W. A. MINER, C. P. BYINGTON, H. BEATTIE BROWN.

1911

President S. OSCAR MYERS
 Vice President W. D. ROBERTSON
 Secretary EDWARD W. WEBER
 Treasurer W. STUART WOODRUFF
 Censors: S. B. PRAY, CHARLES C. ZACHARIE, GEORGE A. PECK,
 A. F. CURRIER.

1912

President FRANK E. RUSSELL
 Vice President CHARLES C. ZACHARIE
 Secretary EDWARD W. WEBER
 Treasurer S. B. PRAY
 Censors: S. OSCAR MYERS, C. P. BYINGTON, GEORGE A. PECK.

1913

President EDWARD W. WEBER
 Vice President JOHN W. SMITH
 Secretary W. S. WOODRUFF
 Treasurer BERTRAND F. DRAKE
 Censors: FRANK E. RUSSELL, S. OSCAR MYERS, GEORGE A. PECK.

1914

President JOHN W. SMITH
 Vice President SAMUEL E. GETTY
 Secretary W. STUART WOODRUFF
 Treasurer BERTRAND F. DRAKE
 Censors: EDWARD W. WEBER, FRANK E. RUSSELL, S. OSCAR MYERS.

1915

President SAMUEL E. GETTY
 Vice President BERTRAND F. DRAKE
 Secretary W. STUART WOODRUFF
 Treasurer WALTER W. MOTT
 Censors: JOHN W. SMITH, FRANK E. RUSSELL, EDWARD W. WEBER.

1916

President BERTRAND F. DRAKE
 Vice President W. STUART WOODRUFF
 Secretary HARRISON BETTS
 Treasurer WALTER W. MOTT
 Censors: JOHN W. SMITH, EDWARD W. WEBER, SAMUEL E. GETTY.

1917

President W. STUART WOODRUFF
 Vice President HENRY MOFFAT
 Secretary HARRISON BETTS
 Treasurer WALTER W. MOTT
 Censors: JOHN W. SMITH, SAMUEL E. GETTY, BERTRAND F. DRAKE.

1918

President HENRY MOFFAT
 Vice President WILLIAM L. RUSSELL
 Secretary WILLIAM H. PURDY
 Treasurer WALTER W. MOTT
 Censors: W. STUART WOODRUFF, CLARENCE C. GUION,
 ARTHUR S. CORWIN.

1919

President WILLIAM L. RUSSELL
 Vice President CLARENCE C. GUION
 Secretary WILLIAM H. PURDY
 Treasurer LAWRENCE F. RAINSFORD
 Censors: HENRY MOFFAT, NATHANIEL IVES, CARL OSTERHELD.

1920

President CLARENCE C. GUION
 Vice President WILLIAM H. PURDY
 Secretary HARRISON BETTS
 Treasurer WALTER W. MOTT
 Censors: WILLIAM L. RUSSELL, FRANCIS R. LYMAN.

1921

President WILLIAM H. PURDY
 Vice President FRANCIS R. LYMAN
 Secretary HARRISON BETTS
 Treasurer WALTER W. MOTT
 Censors: CLARENCE C. GUION, WILLIAM L. RUSSELL,
 FRANCIS R. LYMAN.

1922

President FRANCIS R. LYMAN
 Vice President EDWIN G. RAMSDELL
 Secretary HARRISON BETTS
 Treasurer WALTER W. MOTT
 Censors: WILLIAM H. PURDY, CHARLES C. SWEET.

PART II
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY
OF WESTCHESTER
1922 - 1947

PART II.
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY
OF WESTCHESTER
1922 - 1947

THE year 1922, the one hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the Society, found the country just emerging from the primary depression which followed the World War. Most of the physicians of Westchester who had seen service with the armed forces had been demobilized and faced the same grim realities of the resumption of civilian practice as the veterans of World War II now face, but on a smaller scale.

The procurement of physicians had not been as sensibly conducted, and many regions were entirely stripped of their practitioners. Few county societies were well organized as to their administrative work. The Federal Income Tax Amendment had been ratified in 1913; the Prohibition Amendment in 1920; the Nation-wide Woman Suffrage Act was declared ratified also in 1920. The era of curious styles in women's apparel was at its peak, bathtub gin and the Harding Administration lent a fantastic quality to the Nation's life. The era of racketeering was well started, to be followed by the Coolidge inaugural in 1923 and six years of prosperity, bull markets and assorted ballyhoo.

The League of Nations came automatically into existence in 1920 under the Versailles Peace Treaty; the United States and Saudi Arabia never joined. But in 1921, President Harding signed the joint resolution of Congress declaring peace with Germany and Austria. So that the year 1922 found us at peace, but with many domestic problems unsolved.

In 1922, Dr. F. R. Lyman was President of the Society; Dr. Edwin G. Ramsdell, Vice-President; Dr. Harrison Betts, Secretary; and Dr. Walter W. Mott, Treasurer. One hundred and twenty-five years of continual striving for the betterment of the practice of medicine by the Society lay behind them.

1922.

A meeting of the Comitia Minora was held on Jan. 7, of that year in Hastings attended by Drs. Lyman, E. G. Ramsdell, C. C. Sweet, and Harrison Betts. At this meeting the matter of a minimum fee for appearance of physicians in court, presumably as expert witnesses, was discussed, the proposal for the establishment of this

minimum charge being contained in a letter from the Yonkers Academy of Medicine. Drs. E. W. Weber, A. T. Kelly and E. G. Ramsdell were appointed a committee to confer with the District Attorney and to report directly to the Yonkers Academy.

The Regular January Meeting of the Society was held at St. John's Hospital in Yonkers. The control of venereal disease and a method of reporting it "acceptable to the profession and to health authorities" was made the function of a committee of five to be appointed by the president. The Society then heard papers by Dr. Cyrus Field of New York City and Dr. William C. Thro, Cornell University Medical College, on diabetes, with Dr. C. C. Guion as discussant.

Reporting of venereal disease and its effective control had been a vexatious problem for years. The Venereal Disease Act of the Federal Government was passed in 1918 only four years before, giving the states funds for clinics and lectures. The State of New York had, through the Department of Health, provided district health officers since 1914, but earlier and more complete reporting by the profession not only of those cases under treatment, but also of contacts was deemed necessary. Only in 1921 did the State Legislature enact a law permitting county boards of supervisors to establish health districts. It was 1929 before the County Board of Supervisors established a county health district in Westchester effective Jan. 1, 1930.

Regular Meetings of the Society were held at monthly intervals at this time and at the March meeting in Portchester, Dr. Weber reported that "the Health Insurance Bill and the Chiropractic Bill had died in committee at the last meeting of the Legislature. The bill which gives to the state the authority to prosecute illegal practitioners was passed." The secretary was instructed to "write to the Governor asking him to sign this bill."

The Milk Commission reported favorably on all dairies except one "suspended for a time on account of an outbreak of Klebs-Loeffler throats." In 1922, the county's forty-three separate health boards, seventeen in townships and five in villages of less than 3,000 population, were still more or less functioning since not until 1930 did they go out of existence. Reporting of cases of communicable disease by the medical profession was in some instances lax and the Public Health Committee of the Society was concerned with improving the reporting. The disastrous influenza epidemic of 1918 was still fresh in memory and a spur to the establishment of better control of communicable disease by all concerned.

Since 1922 was the one hundred twenty-fifth Anniversary of the founding of the Society, it was celebrated by a dinner held at the Hotel Commodore in New York City on the evening of May 8.

1922. About one hundred fifty members and guests were present. The minutes of that meeting state, in part: "Our esteemed member and past President, Dr. Moffat, acted as Toastmaster. . . . Dr. H. T. Kelly of White Plains had prepared a most interesting History of the Society which was incorporated in a small booklet and presented to the members as a souvenir of this occasion."

ANNIVERSARY DINNER

INVOCATION

REV. PAUL GORDON FAVOUR

TOASTMASTER

DR. HENRY MOFFAT

SPEAKERS

DR. FRANK S. MEARA

THE OLD COUNTRY DOCTOR

HON. J. ADDISON YOUNG

THE LAW AND THE DOCTOR

DR. GEORGE D. STEWART

THE PRESENT-DAY DOCTOR

DR. ARTHUR BOOTH

THE STATE SOCIETY AND THE DOCTOR

GUESTS

HON. NATHAN L. MILLER

MR. EDWARD W. SHELDON

MR. V. EVERIT MACY

REV. PAUL GORDON FAVOUR

DR. HERBERT WORK

DR. ARTHUR BOOTH

DR. SIMON FLEXNER

DR. HERMAN BIGGS

DR. THOMAS W. HARVEY

DR. H. E. SCHMID

DR. ELLSWORTH ELIOT, JR.

DR. GEORGE E. BREWER

DR. J. RIDDLE GOFFE

DR. HARLOW BROOKS

DR. WALTER G. CRUMP

DR. WILLIAM H. BISHOP

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS

DR. SAMUEL E. GETTY, *Chairman*

DR. B. F. DRAKE

DR. C. C. GUION

DR. HENRY MOFFAT

DR. GEORGE A. PECK

DR. WILLIAM H. PURDY

DR. WILLIAM L. RUSSELL

DR. EDWARD W. WEBER

The Historical Sketch prepared by Dr. Kelly after a vast amount of research among the old minutes and documents of the Society is reprinted as Part I of this History. It was the first history of the Society ever to be published, although Dr. George Jackson Fisher of Sing Sing then President of the Society, had written and published in 1861, a volume mentioned in the minutes of the meeting of that year as follows: "It was moved and seconded that this Society appropriate towards the publication of the Biographical Sketches of deceased Physicians of Westchester County (\$10,00) ten dollars in addition to the (\$15,00) fifteen dollars already (sic) appropriated, at the last annual meeting of this Society., adopted." (See A & B section of Part I, p. 41). It is not voted by your present historian that any official expression of thanks was ever made to Dr. Kelly for the enormous amount of labor and research which lay behind his excellent Historical Sketch. Beyond the simple statement of fact in the minutes of the Annual Meeting quoted above no further reference is made to it. Yet it was the first comprehensive history of the Society to be compiled, and has been a frequently quoted source of information about the Society in subsequent historical publications about the County of Westchester.

The September meeting of the year 1922 accepted the resignations of eight members. Those resignations were made necessary "on account of the change in the By-Laws of the State Society which prohibits active membership in more than one County Society." An "addition to Chapter II. By-Laws of this Society" creating a new Associate Membership was proposed by Dr. E. W. Weber.

At this time the matter of the County Health Officer Plan for the County of Westchester was under consideration and Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Commissioner of Health of the State of New York, addressed the Society, his topic "The County Health Officer." Reform in county government was being considered. In 1914, the county board of supervisors appointed a committee of seven citizens to make a thorough study and recommend changes which they thought necessary to simplify the county government. The committee was subsequently enlarged and in the minutes of Sept. 19, 1922, Dr. Perley Mason moved that the president of the Society "appoint a member to act as representative to the Westchester County Commission on Government. Dr. C. W. Buckmaster of Yonkers was appointed."

The November meeting elected for 1923 Dr. E. G. Ramsdell, President; Dr. A. S. Corwin, Vice President; Dr. Harrison Betts, Secretary; Dr. W. W. Mott, Treasurer; Censors: Drs. F. R. Lyman, H. W. Titus, E. G. Littell; Delegates (2 years) E. W. Weber, F. H. Knight. The death of Dr. W. A. Miner of Ossining was

noted. The Society then had an address by Dr. Haven Emerson on "The Practitioners' Opportunity in Preventive Medicine." On Dec. 14th the new Comitia Minora met in White Plains. The resignation of Dr. A. S. Corwin as delegate was accepted and Dr. W. H. Purdy was appointed in his place.

The matter of a publication for the Society had been in the minds of the officers for some time. At this meeting the question was discussed and it was moved and seconded "that Dr. H. T. Kelly be appointed to investigate as to the cost and means of publishing a bulletin for the Society and to report at the January meeting. Carried." Your historian notes that the Treasurer reported a balance of \$460.00 with eighteen members in arrears for dues. Doubtless the current affluence of the Society at this time together with the need for an official publication combined with Dr. Kelly's proved ability to edit such an undertaking, motivated the action of the Comitia. The eventful year of 1922 closed with a further meeting of the Comitia on Dec. 30, at White Plains with the "Secretary . . . instructed to take up the matter of Associate membership with the Sec'y of the State Society"; and to hold the next regular meeting in Yonkers.

1923.

On Jan. 11, French and Belgian troops began the occupation of the Ruhr, in Europe. In Westchester, an increasing epidemic of measles and scarlet fever was reported by the Public Health Committee to the Society, at its regular meeting Jan. 16th. The question of nursing agencies was also discussed, but no action was taken.

Significantly, the meeting "moved, seconded and carried that the project of publication of a monthly bulletin be carried out, the approximate cost to be about \$20.00 per month." The scientific session then followed.

The *News Bulletin* of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester under the supervision of Dr. Henry T. Kelly, Editor, Vol. I, No. 1, appeared in February. The masthead is herewith reproduced for the record. Of four pages, the little paper was well edited and covered a variety of subjects. It was to continue publication for a year.

(See Illustration on following page.)

Regular Meetings of the Society at this time were five in number held on the third Tuesday of January, March, May, September and November.

At the March 20 regular Meeting at the New Rochelle Hospital a communication from Dr. Hunt, Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York stated that the recent amendments to the By-Laws of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester per-

mitting Associate Membership had been approved by the State Society. This was of importance, since in the County many were residents who could not qualify for full membership, but who nevertheless were desirous to become associates to the great benefit of our Society. At this meeting a resolution "felicitating Dr. A. M. Campbell on the completion of over forty (sic) years active practice wrer (sic) read by Dr. Banning and on motion ordered filed with minutes and printed in the monthly bulletin."

News Bulletin

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

ISSUED MONTHLY

HENRY T. KELLY, M. D., EDITOR

VOLUME I.

FEBRUARY, 1923.

No. 1

OUR PROGRAM

With this first number of the News Bulletin of the Medical Society of Westchester County, our organization enters upon a new departure. After considerable thought, a careful survey of finances and unbounded optimism, it has been deemed advisable to launch our ship upon a practically uncharted sea. It is not our purpose to encroach in the least degree upon the field of the weekly or monthly medical journal. The News Bulletin will serve primarily to stimulate a greater interest in our Society. Coincidental with this there will be developed a more intimate social and professional contact between members, and the various activities of our membership should be a matter of extreme interest to the Society as a whole. In addition to our routine professional work there are many subjects which claim our attention, such as public health and legislative matters. As physicians we are under a moral obligation to the public to disseminate information and instruction which will enable our people to form an intelligent opinion upon these and re-

It is of interest to your historian to note here that on March 9, of this year was ended the revolt in Bavaria organized by General Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler, in Munich. Ludendorff was captured when the Beer Putschists marched, Hitler wounded. The Society, not concerned at the moment with a Beer Putsch in Bavaria moved to donate \$200 to the building fund of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine and further moved to hold an outing and dinner in place of the regular May meeting. Papers were read by Dr. Eugene Pool and Dr. Ralph G. Stillman of New York, and by Dr. Gaston Labat, New York City, on Regional Anaesthesia.

The Comitia Minora met on May 7. Dr. Perley Mason reported on the recommendation as to Public Health matters made by the subcommittee to the Westchester Committee on County Govern-

ment. Approval was asked of the Comitia Minora, which, after discussion took the form of certain recommendations to be incorporated in the report. (1) There should be a Commissioner of Public Health, with an advisory board of five selected from a number of names recommended by the County Medical Society. The Advisory Board to serve without salary. (2) The Health Commissioner should be a physician, not necessarily a resident of Westchester County; to have definite qualifications of 3 to 5 years experience in public health work. (3) Commissioner to have jurisdiction over the entire county. (4) The Commissioner to be appointed after advice of County Medical Society. . . .

The health problems of Westchester were numerous and in many respects peculiar to a vast suburban area now (in 1947) a health district of about 457 square miles (Griffin, B3) served by the Westchester County Department of Health, but then, in 1923, without any central organization. In 1921, the state legislature enacted a law permitting county boards of supervisors to establish health districts as noted previously from the minutes of the year 1922, and the Medical Society of the County of Westchester was vitally interested in the proper standards to apply to the proposed county health department and its commissioner. Dr. Edwin G. Ramsdell had been appointed public health officer of White Plains in 1911, had served in that capacity continuously, and in 1922 as President of the County Medical Society exerted strong leadership together with the other officers of the Society for a county health department under a properly qualified commissioner. It was to take time to put these ideas into effect.

The annual dinner this year was held on May 15 at the Westchester-Biltmore Country Club with sports in the afternoon and was attended by 250 members and friends. The Society was called to order by 7.30 P.M. for a short business session. Then, says the Secretary "The meeting was adjourned and the Society proceeded (sic) to go into disorder." Dr. W. T. Salmon and Judge William Bleakley were the speakers.

Later in the year, Dr. Moffatt moved, Sept. 18, "that four associate editors for the Bulletin be appointed. Seconded and carried." At the same meeting Dr. Ross of the State Hospital Commission spoke on the 50 million dollar bond issue for State Hospitals which was to come before the voters at the next state election. A great number of the buildings of the State Hospitals for the Insane, the Feeble-minded, the Crippled Children and others were old, not of fireproof construction and were a serious menace to the lives of patients and custodians alike. The Hospitals for the Insane, housing more than 7000 were overloaded about 24 per cent above their proper capacity; the State Institutions for the Feeble-minded could

receive only about one-half the number which should have institutional care. Under the circumstances it was resolved that "the Westchester County Medical Society hereby heartily approves the proposed Bond Issue" and urged its members to vote for it and to work for it by "disseminating information on this subject. . . ."

The Annual meeting for this year 1923, was held Nov. 20, at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains. Officers for the ensuing year were elected and the Treasurer reported a favorable balance with thirty seven members "being in arrears of dues." The scientific session heard papers on "The Problem Pupil and Public Health" and "The Convalescent Home and the Treatment of Lung Abscess" by Drs. Lambert and Klapper respectively. The dominant note of the Society's work of the year was the furtherance of public health.

Officers elected at the Annual Meeting, for 1923-1924 were:

President : A. S. CORWIN
Vice-Pres.: C. C. SWEET
Secretary : HARRISON BETTS
Treasurer : WALTER W. MOTT

1924

At the January 15th regular meeting a new procedure was introduced for the first time. It was proposed that a Scientific Committee with the vice president as chairman "be appointed to arrange for papers and programs for the Society." Dr. Corwin appointed Drs. Guion and Stanwix to be such a committee with Dr. C. C. Sweet as chairman. Few took cognizance of a small matter of world news: the death of Nicolai Lenin, head of the Soviet Russian government in the little village of Gorky near Moscow. It was then of little consequence; later, it affected the physicians of Westchester mightily.

Dr. H. E. Schmidt of White Plains was honored by the Society at this meeting. He was the oldest living member according to a resolution read by Dr. Ramsdell, who moved that Dr. Schmidt be made an Honorary Member as "a token of high esteem and sincere affection, and as an expression of appreciation for his long service to the Society." Dr. Schmidt came to this country in 1853; in 1863 he became a member of the Society; became its President in 1878 and again was elected in 1893; he read the Historical address at the Court House in White Plains on the occasion of the Centennial Celebration, May 8, 1897; and although in 1924, he was still actively practicing, he was not able to attend the more recent meetings of the Society. Dr. Schmidt was unanimously elected an Honorary Member.

The annual dinner was held at Briarcliff Lodge, May 20, 1924 with Senator Seabury Mastick as the guest of honor. Say the minutes: "Either the Senator had not been prompted right or it was his

real belief; he suggested that some day the medical profession might or should compromise with the chiropractors. It didn't sound well to our ears."

At the Sept. 16th meeting at Grasslands, it was reported that an epidemic of paratyphoid had occurred due to certified milk. The certification of the dairy was taken away until the condition had cleared up. One, Giovanni Antonio, it was reported "has been convicted of practising illegally and has been sentenced to 6 months in the penitentiary." Dr. Claude Munger, Medical Director of Grasslands was introduced and welcomed to the Society. He described the new building projects and outlined the proposed policy of the institution. In this post World War I period the United States, remaining out of the League of Nations, was pursuing a policy of demilitarization: French troops had begun evacuation of the Ruhr Aug. 18; all was apparently on a peaceful trend toward scrapping of armaments and putting away weapons carefully in balm of Gilead for preservation as museum specimens. But at the Grasslands meeting appeared Lieut. Colonels Pipes and Riesinger of the regular army medical corps who "spoke of the desire of the corps to enroll as many as possible in the reserve." The minutes are silent as to the response. It was moved and carried that Dr. Walter W. Mott receive the thanks of the Society "for his work as Treasurer during the past 10 years."

An important matter was reported by Dr. Weber for the Legislative Committee; namely, that the State Department of Education would introduce in the Legislature a Medical Practice bill. He urged the members of the Society to work for its passage. At the Scientific session of the Nov. 15th, meeting at N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital, White Plains, Drs. George W. Kosmak and Bernard Glueck presented papers on "The Responsibilities of the Physician to Maternal Welfare Work" and "The Mental Hygiene of Childhood," respectively. The sum of \$100 was donated to the Physicians Home, Inc., of Canadea, N. Y. Officers for 1924-1925 were elected.

President : CHARLES C. SWEET

Vice-Pres. : HENRY T. KELLY

Secretary : HARRISON BETTS

Treasurer : ROBERT B. HAMMOND

1925

The January 20th regular meeting of the Society was held at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers; it was apparently a tribute to the hardihood of the thirty members who "eventually attended," for a severe blizzard was raging. The typhoid fever situation was reviewed by Dr. Moffat, there being seventeen cases in Yonkers. The formation of an Association of Health Officers in the County was

advocated. One case of smallpox was reported, with all contacts vaccinated. Dr. Moffat also reported that the Yonkers Academy of Medicine was agitating publicity for Periodic Health Examinations. It is interesting to note that Mr. H. V. Wanvig of New York, explained the workings of Group Indemnity Plan of Insurance of the State Society.

On March 17, at its regular meeting, St. Patrick's Day, 1925, the Karle-Dunmore Bill amending the Medical Practice Act was discussed. Dr. Weber moved its approval by the Society as the County Legislative Committee was in favor of it. On motion, it was approved. Dr. Moffat reported that the typhoid fever epidemic was on the wane. The infection "seems to have come from infected oyster beds." At the conclusion of the meeting a collation was served by the Women's Board of the hospital Mt. Vernon Hospital.

Again the annual dinner was held at Briarcliff Lodge, the evening of May 19 with about 200 members and guests in attendance. Dinner was served and, in the laconic phraseology of the always observant secretary, was "enjoyed by those still in condition to observe."

Dr. Sweet called the meeting to order. A resolution approving the establishment of a County Laboratory at Grasslands Hospital was passed and the Secretary instructed to notify the authorities of the hospital to that effect. Entertainment was furnished by Captain Patrick Irving O'Hay, soldier of fortune. Says the Secretary: "All listened very intent. " He talked for more than two hours.

The September 15th regular meeting at Grasslands Hospital was attended by about one hundred members. The Society was growing rapidly and the increasing membership found the programs interesting. A communication from Dr. Joseph S. Lawrence, Executive Officer of the Medical Society of the State of New York, proposed that "any or all papers of the County Society which it may have at present . . . in the safe deposit box," be stored on loan by the State Medical Library, these papers to be accessible through permit from the librarian. On motion the proposition was accepted, and the Secretary was directed to communicate this action to Dr. Lawrence. There is no indication in the minutes as to what "papers" specifically Dr. Lawrence referred to, or that any action other than the letter of the acting Secretary, Dr. R. B. Hammond, to Dr. Lawrence was ever taken. Your historian has consulted Dr. C. C. Sweet, the president in that year who has no recollection that any "papers" were sent to the State Medical Library. Certainly, the contents of the trunk containing the old records and "papers" of the Westchester County Medical Society were found to check with the list of contents in the trunk when it was opened in May, 1947 by Dr. Redway and Mr. Roseberry for the purpose of consulting the old

minutes. The whole matter was probably one of those good ideas which everyone agreed was a good idea—and let it go at that.

November 17th, the Annual Meeting took place at Sing Sing Prison, Ossining, N. Y., with "Dr. C. C. Sweet in the chair.". Dr. Moffat proposed that the Society discuss "the feasibility of taking up Graduate Study as outlined by the State Society in their scheme of Graduate Medical Instruction. This was discussed by Dr. Joseph Lawrence, Executive Officer of the State Medical Society. Dr. Miller moved that the president appoint a committee on Graduate Education. Seconded and carried." Dr. Lawrence also spoke on the nursing problem in this state. The State Medical Society had been working on new legislation. It was proposed to have a committee of each County Medical Society "examine credentials of nurses and give certificates. On motion, the Society endorsed the efforts of the Committee on Nursing of the State Society to change the present status of nursing in this State, to provide a two year course in nursing and to standardize the nursing profession." After the retiring president's address, Dr. Lewis Gregory Cole showed his film on "Gastric Motor Phenomena" This is the first specific mention in the minutes of a scientific motion picture. A collation was served.

The year is marked by interest in Public Health, Graduate Study, betterment of the nursing situation, the establishment of a County Laboratory at Grasslands. One other significant change is nowhere mentioned in the minutes: abolition of the office of Coroner in the County of Westchester. Dissatisfaction with the coroner system was no new thing. As far back as January 5, 1843, your historian has found in the *Westchester Herald* a news item: "In the Assembly, Mr. Findlay presented a bill to abolish the office of Coroner in Westchester County and to confer their (sic) powers and duties on justices of the peace."

"Speaker announced the following as standing committees of the Medical Societies and Colleges Messers. Hibbord, Mason, Booth, Cornell, Porter". In 1924 the State Legislature passed an enactment to create the office of County Medical Examiner, giving the District Attorney power to appoint the Medical Examiner. This was vetoed by the Governor on the ground that the County Medical Examiner should not be a prosecuting officer. In 1925, a new act passed the legislature and was signed by the Governor. This created the office of County Medical Examiner, giving the power of appointment to the County Board of Supervisors, and it was in this manner that the Medical Examiner was appointed until adoption of the County Charter effective Jan. 1, 1939, which gave the power of appointment to the County Executive, subject to confirmation by the Board of Supervisors. Dr. Amos O. Squire was

the first under the new qualifications to hold the office of Medical Examiner and served 365 days a year until June 9, 1926, when Dr. Edwin H. Huntington was appointed as assistant or Acting Medical Examiner.

Officers elected for 1925-1926 were:

President : H. T. KELLY
Vice-Pres.: H. W. TITUS
Secretary : HARRISON BETTS
Treasurer : R. B. HAMMOND

1926.

The January meeting of the Society at St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers, on the 19th, was attended by about 28 members when the President called the meeting to order. The emphasis of the meeting was upon obtaining new members or associates. Dr. Woodruff, chairman of the membership committee urged all present to be on the lookout "for new men coming into the communities with the idea of getting new members." Throughout the minutes of the preceding few years, occur increasingly often the names of women physicians as applicants for membership. Looking backward, the first mention of a woman physician member of the Society is found in the minute book 1831-1878 in the list of members at the back of the book; No. 126: Elizabeth H. Bates, Portchester, N. Y. In this list, each signature is apparently in the handwriting of the person named. On the last page of members appears; No. 166: Florence A. Belknap, Mt. Vernon. In this instance there is a possibility for error in that the name Florence could be masculine. However, in a Catalogue of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, June 1st, 1873, and subsequently, (compiled by Newton F. Curtis, M.D., Secretary, White Plains, N. Y. names, address, Place and Date of Graduation, beginning and ending of membership in the Society) all doubts are resolved. Elizabeth H. Bates of Portchester is listed as a graduate of the Penn. Female Med. Coll. 1854, and admitted to the Society in 1884; Florence Belknap of Mt. Vernon is listed as a graduate of the University of Michigan, 1886, and as admitted to the Society in 1890. The same list gives a Frances (?) S. Merriam, Mt. Vernon, graduate of "Womans Infer."—no date. Became a member "Nov - '94." Elizabeth C. Sleight, Mt. Vernon, was graduated from "Womans.Med.N.Y.'93," and was admitted to membership, Mar '94. And Julia S. Wygant, Peekskill, graduated from ".Med.Phila 1891," became a member in 1892, and closes the list to that date. In 1922, out of a total membership of 312 physicians, 98% were men and 2% women.

At the March 16th, 1926, regular meeting the subject of the new Medical Practice Act was brought up by Dr. G. B. Stanwix, Chair-

man of the Legislative Committee. There was some opposition to the Act as noted in the minutes of the preceding meeting of the Comitia Minora on Mar 5th. The Kings County Medical Society was opposed to it and wrote a letter—contents unfortunately not abstracted—stating its views. These were not shared by the Westchester County Society for, on motion, "the Secretary was instructed to inform each legislator from this District that this Society goes on record as favoring this Medical Practice Act." Dr. Bastedo of New York spoke on "Rational Therapeutics in Gastro-Intestinal Diseases for the General Practitioner."

The May 15th dinner meeting was held at the Larchmont Yacht Club where the Rev. Frank Giles of New Jersey spoke on wild life in the Rockies with colored slides. About one hundred and fifty attended, (among them this historian who remembers thinking that life in the Rockies was possibly no wilder than in other parts of this country.)

The September 21st regular meeting at Grasslands Hospital was well attended. The principal item was a discussion by Dr. Weber, who reported for the Legislative Committee, on the new Medical Practice Act pointing out to the members that it required registration of all physicians.

The Annual Meeting held at Bloomingdale Hospital on November 16th attracted twenty-five members. There is no mention of bad weather. Dr. Percy Roberts of New York read a paper on "Low Back Pain of Traumatic Origin." Later, Dr. William Russell spoke on the service and aims of Bloomingdale Hospital. Officers elected for 1926-1927 were:

President : H. W. TITUS
Vice-Pres.: E. G. LITTELL
Secretary : HARRISON BETTS
Treasurer : R. B. HAMMOND

The year was marked by emphasis upon obtaining new members and support of the then new Medical Practice Act.

1927.

In 1927, the January 18th regular meeting at St. John's Hospital in Yonkers received notice of a resolution to change the By-Laws, Chap. IX. sect. 1 to read "Regular Meetings shall be held on the third Tuesday of January, March, April, May, September, October and November." Dr. Ellsworth Eliot, Jr., of New York gave a demonstration and talk on "Abdominal Examination and Diagnosis." In the world at large 600 United States marines and several warships were ordered to Nicaragua to protect American interests in that country. Civil war broke out in China; on Jan. 27, 1200 marines landed at Shanghai.

On March 15, the regular meeting at Mount Vernon Hospital considered the certified milk situation. One dairy was refused certification because of some cases of infection. The matter of pasteurization of certified milk was referred to the Milk Commission. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$2800 on hand. It was decided to hold a dinner in place of the May meeting. "On motion," the Secretary notes, "it was decided that the Society furnish the necessary funds." Dr. Titus appointed Dr. Cantle, chairman. . . . Dr. Stanwix reported for the Legislative Committee that a Chiropractic Bill had been introduced into the Legislature. This announcement occasioned some comment and it was regularly moved, seconded and carried that the chairman, Dr. Stanwix "communicate with members of the Assembly and Senate from this District and register our objection to this bill." To present-day readers this will have a vaguely familiar sound. The amendment to the By-laws previously mentioned was passed. Dr. William A. Howe of Albany, N. Y., spoke on "The Physician in School Medical Inspection."

In April, on the 19th at Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, N. Y., Dr. Ramsdell reported "very favorable progress in the campaign against diphtheria." At this time those interested in public health and school programs were actively advocating a campaign for immunization against this disease. He also reported for the Public Health Committee "the predicament of the Hospitals . . . with respect to the nursing situation, and cited several examples of controversy between hospitals and the State Board of Nursing." He offered, and the Society approved, a resolution to the effect that the power granted by the Legislature to this Bureau had resulted in autocratic control of the nursing profession, handicapped the efficiency of Hospitals and Training Schools for nurses, that the care of the sick had been subordinated in "creating standards which should only be applied to the administration and teaching nurse," and that a Board of Nursing Administration be established by the Legislature "quite independent of the Board of Regents," its personnel to be appointed by the Governor or the Legislature on the nomination of the (1) New York State Nurses Association, the (2) Medical Society of the State of New York and the (3) New York State Hospital Association" ; that the County Society "instruct its delegates to present these resolutions at the May meeting of the State Society" . . . and attempt to "organize a Committee to further the enactment of this relief legislation. Carried."

The Annual Dinner took place May 18, at the Larchmont Yacht Club. After "a very fine dinner," U. S. Senator Robert Wagner and Dr. Sadlier, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York, and Dr. Card, President of the First District Branch spoke, followed by the Rev. Edward Davis. Pictures of "dude ranching in

the West" were shown. Remarks the Secretary: "Some . . . left before the pictures and missed something good. Some others left long after the meeting was over and missed nothing." At the same time a Captain Chas. A. Lindbergh, alone, in a monoplane with letters of introduction in his pocket and a few sandwiches flew the Atlantic, landing at Paris May 21.

The September 20th regular meeting opened at Grasslands Hospital with about ninety members in attendance. Dr. R. T. B. Todd, Health Officer for Tarrytown, spoke of a small outbreak of poliomyelitis there and in North Tarrytown. At Grasslands Hospital, Dr. H. W. Campbell reported, there were fourteen cases with two deaths. Convalescent serum was used in all cases.

The Regular Meeting of Oct. 18, was held at the New Rochelle Hospital. Dr. Ramsdell again reported on the progress of the diphtheria prevention campaign and stated that about "29.6 per cent of children have received three inoculations of toxin-antitoxin since Jan. 1, 1926." He also reported the "lack of enforcement of the quarantine regulations against rabies."

Dr. Cantle reported for the Membership Committee that since Jan. 1st, "28 physicians have registered in the County Clerk's office . . . of these 12 have become members of the Co. Med. Soc."

The Annual Meeting, Nov. 15, at the Burke Foundation, White Plains, was without interest. Dr. J. F. Erdmann of New York read a paper on "Intestinal Obstruction,"—"very instructive and interesting." It was discussed by Drs. Vosburgh, Ramsdell and Walker.

The highlight of this year was the success of the campaign against diphtheria. Coolidge prosperity continued, with reduction of the National Debt and with here and there a note of tragedy. Mississippi floods inundated 20,000 square miles of land, destroyed 4,000,000 acres of crops, 25,000 horses, 50,000 cattle, made 600,000 persons homeless. Tornadoes killed 23 in Illinois, 250 in Arkansas and elsewhere.

Officers elected for 1927-1928 were:

President : ELTON G. LITTELL
Vice-Pres.: W. H. CANTLE
Secretary : HARRISON BETTS
Treasurer : R. B. HAMMOND

1928.

In this year there is little to report. The January meeting on the 17th was held at St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. Dr. Stanwix reporting for the Legislative Committee, "urged all members to send in the cards for State Registration at once." (See Education Law, Article 48, Practice of Medicine. Section 1260.—Ed.). The new Medical Practice Act was going into effect, as amended. This was

made necessary by a number of fraudulent practices, persons practicing illegally using the credentials of deceased physicians, for example. The Westchester County Medical Society had supported the change in the law by resolution and it was now time for the membership to stand up and be counted.

The March 20th meeting at Dobbs Ferry Hospital, the April 17th meeting at N. Y. Orthopedic Hospital at White Plains, the Annual Dinner, May 15th at the Larchmont Yacht Club were devoid of anything but routine business. "Dr. Walter Traprock (O. S. Chappelle) was the principal speaker at the Annual dinner. He gave "a very amusing talk and showed some quite original pictures taken during his various travels," notes the Secretary. Also "Various members . . . contributed to the entertainment although they were . . . not listed on the program."

At Grasslands Hospital, Sept. 18, the regular meeting was largely scientific, and on Oct. 16, the meeting at the United Hospital, Portchester, drew an attendance of fifty members. A committee was appointed by Dr. Littell on a "Plan to Broaden the Field of Activities of the Society." Dr. W. S. Woodruff, chairman, Drs. S. Titus, Kelly, Weber, Getty, Ramsdell and Sweet, members. On Nov. 20th at the Annual Meeting in Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, Dr. Dietrich of Yonkers spoke on "the advisability of having a County Health Unit." After discussion, a committee consisting of three appointed members and the president ex-officio, together with the members of the Public Relations committee was chosen to "look into the matter and act with lay organizations in its study." The retiring President Dr. E. G. Littell in his closing address stressed the necessity for "more support of the movement advocating medical work amongst pre-school and school children. . . ." He cited the excellent work in, and the continuing success of the anti-diphtheria campaign. A committee was appointed to "ask the County Clerk to give out to doctors motor numbers within a certain group so that the police, knowing that such a number was held by a doctor, would be able to assist him by giving right of way in traffic or parking."

Officers elected 1928-1929, were:

President : W. H. CANTLE
Vice-Pres.: W. W. MOTT
Secretary : HARRISON BETTS
Treasurer : R. B. HAMMOND

The scientific session heard a paper by Dr. Sam Hamilton, "Depressions, Their Early Recognition." It will be recalled that this was November, 1928, the near climax of a considerable era of "Coolidge prosperity" in the United States. President-Elect Her-

bert Hoover was making a good-will tour on the battleship Maryland, visiting Honduras and Salvador, San Jose, Guyaquil, Callao and Lima, Rio de Janiero Trading on the stock market was already fantastic, hysterical, a repetition of the sorry history of the South Sea Company under Robert Walpole 1717 and subsequently, in England. The title of Dr. Hamilton's paper was apropos, but it is doubtful if many realized it at the time. Present day readers will do well to refresh their memories of the Mississippi and the South Seas "bubbles".

1929.

The January regular meeting was held at St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, Jan. 15, 1929. Dr. B. P. Watson, "Director of Sloan Maternity read a very instructive paper entitled 'Is the Doctor Unjustly Blamed for the Incidence of Puerperal Sepsis?' The paper was discussed by several of the members." At the March 19th meeting in New Rochelle Hospital business was again merely routine except that Dr. W. W. Mott, Vice President of the Society, read two letters concerning the new Chiropractic Bill. This year, he remarked, it had been referred to the Ways and Means Committee instead of the Public Health or Committee on Education of the Legislature, a departure in procedure. Vigorous protest was advocated by Dr. Stanwix to be communicated "to our Senators and Assemblymen." Carried. A committee of five to revise the By-laws was moved by Dr. Mott, to make a report at the September meeting.

Sixty-five members attended the meeting on April 16, at the Mt. Vernon Hospital. No business except routine reports of progress. Dr. Paluel Flagg of New York showed an apparatus and discussed "A New Method of Resuscitation." Ladies of the Board served a collation. The Annual Dinner at the now familiar Larchmont Yacht Club on the evening of May 21 was the "usual excellent" affair with a difference: entertainment was by professionals. "Very successful."

The regular meeting at Grasslands Hospital on Sept. 17th contains the note that Dr. W. W. Mott "moved that the Society go on record to approve the formation of the Westchester County Branch of the National Committee for the Prevention of Cancer. Seconded and carried." This is the first official mention of Westchester's activity in the growing educational campaign against cancer. At the October 15th meeting at United Hospital, Port Chester, Mr. H. V. Wanvig of New York, again spoke to the Society on the Group Insurance Plan of the State Medical Society. At this time strenuous efforts were being made by the Med-

ical Society of the State of New York to encourage the participation of the component county societies in group insurance for their members, insurance against malpractice and later against loss of revenue during illness, the necessity for which physicians were somewhat slow to comprehend. The group plan offered the best coverage for the lowest rates. Malpractice insurance under a group plan offered similar advantages, and was the first of the group insurance plans to be put into effective operation under the auspices of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Naturally, the operation of such plans required a certain numerical participation of the total membership even to initiate them, after this had been done, then the greater the participation the lower the potential rates could be made.

November 19th of this year the Annual Meeting was held at the White Plains Hospital. It was moved by Dr. Stanwix "that a referendum vote be taken to determine the desire of the Society as to the time of meetings and as to the number of meetings to be held during the year. Carried." At this time meetings were held in the afternoons, the business session at 3 and the scientific session at 4 o'clock. Short addresses were made by the incoming and retiring presidents. Although the "News Bulletin" of the Society had appeared in 1923, no specific allocations in subsequent Treasurer's reports of funds for its maintenance appear. There are no references in the minutes, nothing ordered printed. One item appears in the Report of the Treasurer for 1929—Printing, \$154.90, but since printed notices of the meetings had been customary since Jan. 1, 1920, in fact and letterheads, envelopes and other office stationery would account for the balance, there is no clue to its fate. Originally, the estimate of \$20.00 a month had been made for cost. The memory of your current historian covers the period 1920 and later but yields no recollection of more than the first few issues of the "News Bulletin". In consequence, the note is made that the addresses of the various presidents at the Annual Meetings through the years are not preserved.

On March 20, 1928, Dr. Frank Shipman of Mt. Vernon, was appointed "Curator of Records. It was moved and seconded that Dr. Campbell be given a vote of appreciation for his services as former Curator of Records." There is no clue as to what Dr. Campbell, in the minutes, nor any mention of the functions of the curator. It is noted in Treasurer's Report for 1929, that \$6.00 was paid to the Mt. Vernon Safe Deposit Co. for "storage on trunk." It is therefore assumed that the Dr. Campbell of the minutes was Dr. Archibald M. Campbell of Mt. Vernon, President of the Society in 1882, and probably former Curator of Records.

The Report of the Board of Censors states that 32 new members have been elected during the year, and chides all and sundry for giving it little help. The Board "wishes that more of the members of this Society would send communications in regard to the names of candidates. . . either of approval or disapproval . . . the Board would (then) have more confidence in endorsing the names presented . . . objections should be received promptly. . . on one occasion the Board received no objections to one candidate until about one hour before the meeting to elect him, . . . The objections were not serious and the name was presented later and accepted by the Society."

Officers elected 1929-1930 were:

President : W. W. MOTT

Vice-Pres.: L. B. CHAPMAN

Secretary : HARRISON BETTS

Treasurer : ROBERT B. HAMMOND

Shares on the New York Stock Exchange declined with a loss to investors of \$15,000,000,000. One hundred twenty-four persons perished in a disastrous explosion and fire from x-ray films in the Crile Clinic at Cleveland, Ohio.

1930.

The Jan. 21st regular meeting was held at St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers. About twenty-five attended, out of 375 members in good standing. Dr. Waldron reported that only one dairy was now certified by the county. Other certified milk sold in Westchester is produced and certified in other counties. A resolution by Dr. Roberto to approve the appointees to the County Health Commission was passed. The Yonkers Academy of Medicine announced a Symposium on Cancer for Jan. 29, and invited the members of the Society to attend. In March, the regular meeting was at the Hotel Belmont, White Plains on the 18th. The meeting was preceded by a luncheon attended by thirty-six. Sixty members later were present at the meeting. Majority sentiment on a questionnaire to determine the desire of the members as to time and number of meetings was for 5 meetings a year, the time to remain 3.00 P.M. Dr. Chapman, the vice president, asked for suggestions to improve the program. Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., "suggested that the Society raise the dues and employ a paid secretary." This appears to be the first suggestion of such a move. Dr. Saunders of Grasslands Hospital spoke relative to the establishment of a diagnostic clinic at Grasslands.

It will be remembered that Jan. 1, 1930, the County Board of Supervisors had established a county health district. Dr. Matthias

Nicoll, Jr., was the first Commissioner of Health of the County. He spoke at this regular meeting of the Society on "the work the new Commission hopes to do in the near future." Dr. Nicoll, it will be recalled, was trained under Dr. Herman Biggs, was Health Commissioner of the State of New York before coming to Westchester in 1930, and, for the record, was the interne at Bellevue Hospital who revived Steve Brodie after he had jumped from the Brooklyn Bridge in his famous suicide attempt. It was he who suggested the idea of the paid secretary. A paper by Dr. George Clinton Andrews on "Skin Diseases" closed the scientific session.

The April meeting on the 15th, at the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville saw the largest attendance in years, about one hundred being present. Dr. Mott, the President, was seriously ill; Dr. L. B. Chapman presided. The scientific session was on Cancer with papers by Drs. James Ewing, Wm. H. Healy and Ellsworth Elliot of New York, with Dr. Charlton presiding. It will be noted that this year considerable emphasis on Cancer appears in the County of Westchester.

The Annual Dinner meeting on May 20, was this year held at the American Yacht Club in Rye; the evening was notable for the presence of Mr. De Wolff Hopper who favored the guests with his inimitable rendition of "Casey at the Bat." Notes the Secretary: "After a hard struggle, enough of the less noisy and troublesome members were gathered to form a quorum. . . ." Routine business of instructing the Secretary to cast one ballot for the candidates for election was finally accomplished. Two hundred were more or less present at the dinner. "No actual adjournment was possible, but the meeting was noisily broken up" at a late hour.

The September 16th regular meeting was held at Grasslands Hospitals with Dr. W. W. Mott again presiding. He had attended the Annual Dinner meeting but, in the words of the Secretary, "Sat at the head table but did not preside as the meeting was taken over by the members and their guests who loudly proclaimed what a good time they were having" At Grasslands in September he was sufficiently recovered from his infection and the hilarity of the dinner meeting to preside once more. A large number of applicants for membership were elected. The Membership Committee of that year under Dr. Theodore West, chairman, had made effective efforts to increase the interest of new physicians in the County to join the Society. At the October 21, regular meeting the matter of the \$50,000,000 bond issue to build new State Hospitals for the insane was introduced. On motion, a resolution was approved favoring the action of the State and the Secretary was instructed to "give the

information of this resolution to the public press." Dr. Kovacs' letter regarding physiotherapy facilities in Westchester County was read. Dr. George Draper of New York conducted a "Clinic for the Demonstration of Total Personality."

The Annual Meeting took place in the Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, Nov. 18. New By-laws proposed at the last meeting were passed. Printed copies of these By-laws had been circulated to all members. No copy is included in the minutes or filed with them. Dr. E. G. Ramsdell and Dr. Charles Chapman were nominated for the list to be sent to the County Board of Health, "for this Board to designate the member chosen by them to become a member of the County Board of Health." A vote of thanks was extended to Dr. R. B. Hammond "for his faithful service as treasurer of the Society for the past decade." Dr. G. Candy Robinson, Director of New York Hospital—Cornell Medical College Association spoke on the "History of Medicine."

Officers elected 1930-31:

President : LOUIS B. CHAPMAN
Vice-Pres.: LOUIS V. WALDRON
Secretary : HARRISON BETTS
Treasurer : HARRY KLAPPER

1931

This year, a much more active Society is noted. In the preceding few years efforts by the officers, hard spade work by various committees and rapid development of the County had opened the way and provided the means for greater and more diverse activities of the Society. At the Jan. 20, regular meeting at the Lawrence Hospital, Bronxville, the Society approved a resolution to offer "support to the plan of the American Red Cross to establish first aid stations in this county." The frequency of highway and other accidents was mounting rapidly due to the enormous volume of traffic on the roads and parkways. Dr. Theodore West reported that "a list of physicians in this county was being prepared and that progress was being made in the acquisition of new members. Dr. Charlton of Bronxville reported the progress of the work of the Westchester County Committee of the American Society for the Control of Cancer. In the light of today's emphasis on the same subject this item is of interest. "Heart Disease in Children" was the scientific topic presented by Dr. Charles Hendee Smith of New York, the guest of the evening. It was discussed by Dr. Fairfax Hall.

The Society moved "To discontinue the certification of milk after the year 1931." In March, again on St. Patrick's Day, the Society met at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains. The Secretary

had been empowered to hire secretarial assistance up to the sum of \$600 a year because of the increasing volume of work. All committee reports were now required to be submitted in writing by the various chairmen. This move naturally increased the amount of paper work and, in fact, necessitated the keeping of a separate minute-book for Comitia Minora records. The Comitia began to act at this period actually as the executive committee of the Society holding its meetings the week before the regular meeting, and making certain decisions which it could properly do in the name of the Society, and thus relieve the regular meetings of a mass of detailed business. The report of the Comitia Minora for Feb. 26, states that there are "270 paid members, 8 associate members, and 7 applications." A record system costing \$91.60 was approved for the Treasurer. And noteworthy is the fact that the office of Second Vice President was created. Dr. Andrew A. Eggston, of Mt. Vernon was appointed. Letters were received asking the appointment of advisory committees from the Eastchester Neighborhood Association, the Medical Board of Grasslands Hospital and Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., Commissioner of Health of Westchester County.

The actions of the Comitia on these and other matters detailed in the minutes were approved by the Society on motion by Dr. Louis V. Waldron. The scientific session heard Dr. Leonard G. Rowntree of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minnesota, on Arthritis. A rising vote of thanks was given him "for his most excellent paper."

The April 4th meeting of the Comitia Minora was of importance. Held at New Rochelle at Dr. L. B. Chapman's residence, it considered resolutions from Genessee County "concerning the Governor's Health Committee The Genessee County Society is against the recommendations of this Commission with certain exceptions." No action was taken by the Comitia. The matter is reported here because of the fact that it was the first commission on this Subject appointed by Governor F. D. Roosevelt. It was also reported that the Chiropractic Bill had passed the Assembly and that the Osteopathic Bill had passed the Senate. Report of an "epidemic of Hemorrhagic Septicemia" at one of the county dairies was received, but the New York Board of Health reported that "this is not pathogenic for man, and New York is not excluding the milk, so this society is taking the same stand." It was recommended that a "permanent committee of five be appointed to consider the advisability of employing a full time executive secretary who shall correlate the activities of the Society and act as a publicity agent in the matter of Medical Economics, etc." It will be seen that the deliberations of the Comitia Minora covered a wide range in a single session.

The Annual Dinner was held May 19, at the American Yacht Club in Rye. There were present over 225 members and guests. Dr. Chapman acted as Toastmaster and "after numerous attempts to be heard, he was finally allowed to introduce the Speaker, Mr. James Ellingood." Dr. Buchanan of New York gave a "very amusing description of the evolution of a Specialist illustrated by home grown lantern slides."

The September 15th meeting at Grasslands was devoid of interest except for the rather profound changes in the nominations for officers for the ensuing year. These were:

President	— LOUIS V. WALDRON
1st Vice President	— WALTER W. RAYNOR
2nd Vice President	— A. A. EGGSTON
Secretary	— ARTHUR F. HEYL
Treasurer	— HENRY KLAPPER
Sensors (sic) for 2 years	— LOUIS B. CHAPMAN
Delagates (sic) for 2 years	— M. ELLIOT MORECHURCH
	HARRISON BETTS

For the first time the office of 2nd Vice President appears.

The Annual Meeting at the Burke Foundation on Nov. 17 was called together with President L. B. Chapman in the chair. Dr. E. H. Huntington was appointed secretary, pro. tem. Dr. M. E. Marsland reporting for the delegates moved that "a committee be appointed to meet with insurance carriers to arrange fee schedules agreeable to both." Carried. This relates to negotiations then being carried on with respect to medical service for Workmen's Compensation cases.

Under New Business it was moved and carried that the president appoint a committee on Medical Economics for next year. Such a committee was appointed by Dr. Chapman with the following personnel Dr. W. W. Mott, Chairman; Dr. John B. Kouwenhoven; Dr. Theodore West; Dr. C. C. Guion; Dr. L. D. Redway; Dr. C. F. Chapman; Dr. N. B. Saunders. This information was conveyed to the Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York in a letter filed with the minutes of this meeting. The official nominees were elected. Dr. E. G. Ramsdell then spoke "of Dr. Betts retiring after 17 years," of service as secretary of the Society, proposing "Resolutions of regrets at his leaving the office, and thanks for his years of service. Unanimously carried." The current historian who has carefully scanned Dr. Betts' meticulous reports of the meetings of the Society and of the Comitia Minora is in a position to state how painstaking and faithful those services were. Papers on Thyroid Disease by Drs. Frank Lahey and Dr. Hurxthal closed the scientific session. A rising vote of thanks was tendered them.

In the outside world President Herbert Hoover had succeeded Calvin Coolidge who "did not choose to run." Revolution caused King Alfonso of Spain to flee to exile, overthrow of the Peruvian government, that of Paraguay, and Salvador; Great Britain suspended the gold standard, as did Denmark, Finland and Japan.

1932.

The January 19th meeting of the Society at Mt. Vernon Hospital was recorded by the new secretary Dr. Arthur F. Heyl. The new wing of the hospital had just been completed and the doctors were invited by the superintendent to inspect it. Dr. Russell L. Cecil the guest of the evening having to depart early, President Waldron suspended the business meeting to hear "a most worthwhile address on the diagnosis and treatment of pneumonia," stressing the importance of the "early use of Felton's concentrated serum." Lively discussion of this paper is noted.

Resuming the suspended business session, Dr. M. E. Marsland reported for the delegates to the State Society. The delegates had met "to express an ultimate opinion on the Public Health Amendment." He remarked that now we have mandatory public health units, and that "after due publicity and education the County unit should be more efficient the County Medical Society should encourage some members to develop (sic) the capacity for becoming health officers probably it would even be necessary to combine some of the small counties as one health unit, retaining local health officers as dependent workers that the County Medical Society should make up a panel of their choice for presentation to the Board of Supervisors." Dr. Guion for the Public Relations Committee then reported that the last year's report had been sent to the State Society for publication in the State Journal. Dr. Waldron commented on the fact that the publication of such a worthwhile report would "help to put our County Society on the map." He complimented the committee on its work.

The new Economics Committee, under Dr. W. W. Mott as Chairman, gave a summary of a questionnaire which had been sent out by his committee. It asked 12 questions concerning costs of medical care; time wasted by physicians in hospitals; should superintendents of hospitals be physicians?; should the cost of education of nurses be on a separate basis?; is there lost motion in hospital nursing due to regulations of the state board of nursing at Albany?; practicability of group nursing; etc., etc. The new committee under its energetic leadership was digging into current medical economic problems in a direct and factual manner. As yet, the Medical Economics Committee had not been made official by alteration of the

by-laws. A resolution abolishing the Milk Commission and creating the Medical Economics Committee was moved and seconded to be voted on at the March meeting. The names of Drs. Harrison Betts, and C. C. Sweet were ordered sent to the Board of Supervisors, one of them to be selected by the Board to replace Dr. Cattle who was seriously ill and desired not to be reappointed to the County Board of Health.

In March, the regular meeting was held at St. John's Riverside Hospital on the 15th. Dr. Waldron spoke of Dr. Mott's serious illness and the Society ordered a telegram sent wishing him a speedy recovery. The Osteopathic bill for that year was reported killed in committee "due to Dr. Ryder's personal efforts," five minutes before adjournment. For the Economics Committee Dr. Waldron reported "the benifits (sic) that might be derived from this committee acting as a board of arbitration for insurance cases and carriers." (Dr. Heyl's typewriter though less experienced than Dr. Betts' seventeen year old machine, your historian notes, occasionally develops even in its comparatively short term of office some of the same momentary lapses from disciplined orthography.) Dr. George W. Crile of Cleveland, Ohio, addressed the Society on "Principles involved in and clinical aspects of Denervation of the Adrenal Glands." Dr. L. B. Chapman moved that "Chapter VII of the by-laws relating to standing committees and their duties be amended. . . to include in the list of standing committees a standing committee on Medical Economics to consist of five members to be appointed annually by the President; the duties and functions of said committee to conform in general with those designated in the by-laws of the New York State Medical Society for its standing committee on Medical Economics, and be it further resolved that the President be and hereby is authorized and instructed to appoint the five members. . . . at the regular meeting at which this amendment may be adopted after due notice. And be it further resolved that Chapter VII of said by-laws relating to standing committees and their duties be amended. . . . to abolish the Milk Commission now shown as No. 4 in said list. . . ."

The amendment was carried.

An Annual Banquet and regular May meeting was again held at the American Yacht Club, Rye, on the 26th. Mr. Frank (Bring 'em Back Alive) Buck was the guest speaker. The reticent secretary says restrainedly of the evening: "A letter of thanks was sent to the Commodore for extending their courtesy to the Society on that occasion."

On September 13th the secretary attended the "Annual Conference of County Secretaries of the Medical Societies of the State of New York." His report covers in detail the subjects there discussed which included school medical examinations, better reporting of early cases of tuberculosis, treatment of venereal disease in Suffolk County explained by Dr. William Ross, and the work of the State Committee on Medical Research of which Dr. Flaherty was chairman. This committee was interested in maintaining properly conducted scientific medical research, especially that which involved the use of animal experimentations in laboratories, schools, and hospitals of the state and in combating the propaganda and attempts at legislation of the antivivisectionists.

It is interesting now to note that in the year 1932, according to Dr. Heyl's report of the Secretaries' Conference, "Dr. Auer-nauer stated that there was no real danger of state medicine in our time. . . ." Also his report that "The last speaker was Dr. Rooney, one of the trustees of the State Department of Health. He expressed the feeling that we are less likely to face socialistic trends in medicine now than formerly. He thinks that the failure (of those trends) in England, Austria, and Germany have been largely discouraging" Dr. Heyl also notes that the "amendments to the Sanitary Code announced in the Health News Bulletin for August 15th were approved by the conference." The amendments covered the designation of "approved laboratories for the examination of tissues," and the designation of "a proper method of examination and filing records of blood donors (sic)." Dr. Flaherty, also a speaker, "stressed the importance of county society activities which were noteworthy being reported in the State Journal." Dr. Heyl reported his attendance at and notes of the Secretaries' Conference at Albany at the regular Sept. 20th meeting of the Westchester County Society at Grasslands Hospital. The Comitia Minora reported that there were no new applicants for membership. Dr. Roberto reported that his Public Health Committee was cooperating with the State Board of Health in their statistical investigation of the causes of maternal deaths and also with the (National) Society for the Prevention of Blindness which society was advocating classes be organized for "improvement of ocular muscle balance." The chairman, Dr. Waldron, of the Scientific Committee reported an appeal from the Hotel Gramatan, Bronxville for the Society "to hold meetings at their establishment. They requested \$.75 per person for the colation (sic)." Dr. Chapman reported for the Nominating Committee.

The Annual Meeting on Nov. 15th was at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains. The officers as previously nominated were elected for 1932-1933:

President:	ANDREW A. EGGSTON
Vice President:	M. W. RAYNOR
2nd Vice President:	THEODORE WEST
Secretary:	ARTHUR F. HEYL
Treasurer:	HARRY KLAPPER

Dr. Mott, chairman of the new Economics Committee moved a resolution protesting to the Chairman of the Joint Congressional Committee on Veterans' Legislation, Washington, D. C., against the cost of veterans' hospitals. It was carried.

The ocular muscle imbalance classes before mentioned were approved. The treasurer reported that there were 483 members, and 17 associate members, paid up; 27 regular members in arrears. A vote of thanks was extended to the treasurer, Dr. Klapper "for his excellent work during the last year. Unanimously carried."

The scientific session heard Dr. Charles A. Elsberg, Professor of Neurological Surgery, Columbia University who spoke on "Some Facts Concerning Tumors of the Brain and Spinal Cord." On Dec. 6th a letter is noted from the secretary, to the new president, Dr. Eggston. Dr. Heyl presents his resignation with regret because of "physical and practical handicaps which I hope are temporary." He recommends that his successor be supplied with a "full, or more full part time lay secretary." No action on this letter was taken at the Comitia Minora meeting of Dec. 9th. At this meeting, attended by Drs. Klapper, Ryder, Waldron, Mott, Raynor, L. B. Chapman, Guion, Roberto, Heyl, Marsland, Huntington, Black, Morley T. Smith, and by Mr. Louis C. Neff, the latter, say the minutes, "graciously came as executive secretary of the Nassau County Medical Society, to give an explanation of the operation of his office in that society." After apparently much discussion Dr. Waldron moved and Dr. Guion amended the resolution that the president "appoint a committee" for the purpose of adopting "measures to provide for an executive secretary. . . . there being no apparent doubt in the minds of those present but that such an office was not only advisable but necessary to the proper growth and function of this society."

1933.

The resignation of Dr. Heyl was accepted at the Jan. 17th regular meeting at Grasslands Hospital, "with thanks for his past cooperation and regrets for its necessity." A change in the by-laws

was approved "permitting the president and treasurer of the Society and their successors to hold, purchase and sell in their name as such officers, bonds, mortgages, mortgage certificates and any and all other securities and assets which in their discretion they may hold, purchase or sell for and on behalf of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester was ordered by the Comitia Minora." It was unanimously approved. The Comitia Minora's recommendation "to institute the office of lay executive secretary was unanimously approved also on motion by Dr. Roberto." Dr. H. J. Stander, Professor of Obstetrics and Gynaecology at Cornell Medical College spoke on "Nephritis in Pregnancy."

At a Special Meeting on Feb. 21st, at Grasslands Hospital, Dr. Eggston announced the election of Dr. Harris W. Campbell of White Plains to fill the office left vacant by Dr. Heyl's resignation. He also announced "the appointment by the Comitia Minora of Mr. James E. Bryan as Executive Secretary of the Society and stated that Executive offices have been opened in the Medical Center Building in White Plains." This was unquestionably the greatest single departure from precedent that the Society had taken. It was not the first county medical society to do so, yet it was not without long deliberation that the custom, unbroken since 1797, of excluding all laymen from the councils of the Society was broken. One has only to review the nineteenth century attitude of the medical profession toward the so-called "irregulars" in medicine, the homeopaths and eclectics, to realize the vigorous, not to say violent resistance even yet to be here and there encountered where the question is one of admitting anyone not a doctor of medicine into the Esculapian sanctum, or latterly with the growing membership of women physicians, should we say boudoir? The meeting of the Comitia Minora of February 3d, to which all past presidents were invited to discuss the matter of a lay executive secretary is interesting. Dr. Mott spoke of the special committee of which he was chairman and its part in paving the way to the acquisition of an executive secretary. Dr. Littell, recent past president spoke in favor of the movement. Dr. Ramsdell "spoke particularly of the advisability of maintaining a high ethical standard, not being side-tracked by the very noticeable trend towards dealing with economic situations alone." Drs. Titus and Weber, past-presidents "agreed with the plan and hoped that good men would apply for the position." Dr. Kelly said "he was unfamiliar with the idea, but believed that of vital importance was the personality of this secretary, whether he be an M.D. or lay individual."

Dr. Roberto after reviewing all the qualifications necessary for the office including the salary, expressed the considered opinion

"that perhaps the individual who could best qualify in all these respects would be a minister." Dr. Mott agreed with Dr. Heyl that a lay secretary "could more easily attend lay organization meetings without bias on their part than could a physician. . . ."

At the regular Meeting of Mar. 21, at Grasslands the President, Dr. Eggston, introduced the Executive Secretary, Mr. Bryan, who spoke on the activities of the Executive Office. Dr. Charles F. Geschichter of Johns Hopkins Hospital spoke on "Tumors of the Breast from a Clinical Standpoint." An amendment to the By-laws was proposed by Dr. Raynor as follows: "Each member shall pay annually the sum of ten dollars which shall be due on the first day of January. At the same time, he shall pay the amount of the per capita State assessment fixed by the House of Delegates for the current year." The amendment was passed at the Special Meeting, April 18, "only eight votes being recorded against it by a standing vote." On the 8th of March the Comitia Minora had gone over with Mr. Bryan the duties he would be expected to perform and among those was the establishment of a publication for the Society. As a result, Vol. 1, No. 1, of the Westchester Medical Bulletin appeared in April 1933. The Comitia had specified "Publication to be started so that first issue will be out by April 1st if possible." It also directed "Publication to contain notices of coming meetings of County Societies and all local Societies, listing, where possible, the names of President and Secretary of such Societies. It shall be the duty of Executive Secretary to make clippings from various magazines, newspapers, and etc., all items that might be included in the Journal and submit these to the Editor of such journal. It shall also be his duty to arrange the date of printing, set-up and mailing of bulletins and to set up adds (sic) for same." Dr. Henry T. Kelly was named Editor-in-Chief. His first editorial reads in part:

"Just ten years ago the Medical Society of the County of Westchester decided upon the publication of a News Bulletin. It was assumed, of course, that the membership of the Society had a real interest in the undertaking. The Editor, however was disillusioned very shortly, and it frequently became necessary for him to write the entire Bulletin. After one year, the Bulletin exhibited symptoms of disintegration, asthenia, and publication was suspended. . . ."

On May 11th, the regular meeting was held at the Westchester Country Club at Rye. Dr. H. W. Campbell the new Secretary records the list of members and associate members elected. He then states "No further business was considered." Simply that and nothing more. Presumably the Annual Banquet was consumed. The reticence of the Secretary on this point is relieved by the new publication, the Bulletin. There *was* a dinner, following a golf

tournament with prizes in the afternoon. The Bulletin says so. In so little time it had proved its usefulness! The June issue, page 5, records that "about thirty five members took part in the golf tournament." Lowell Thomas, "the noted traveller, author, and radio talker, was the featured speaker of the evening The general high spirits prevailing prompted some excellent extemporaneous entertainment and story-telling."

At the September 19th regular meeting at Grasslands Hospital Dr. Morley T. Smith "emphasized the importance of a resolution submitted by his committee and approved by the Comitia Minora, urging official representation of the Medical Staffs of each hospital on the lay Governing Boards." He also reported good progress in the organization of "specialty sections."

The chairman of the Public Health Committee reported progress in the study of the "Detroit Plan," the statistics of maternal mortality and in the early diagnosis of tuberculosis. The Detroit Plan conceived by Dr. Vaughn and his associates maintained that public health and preventive work could be done better and at less cost when distributed among the physicians' offices than when centered in the public clinic. The May issue of the Bulletin and subsequent issues carried a full discussion of this novel idea. The treasurer was the next to report. He was not cheerful; he maintained that while the financial outlook "was not rosy, it was such that the Society would be able to carry . . . its full program for the balance of this year." He said that the revenue from the Bulletin "would be sufficient to pay half the cost of the new Secretary. . . ." One is impressed in perusing these old minutes with the magnitude of the obligations which had been assumed by the officers of the Society with an experimental executive secretary and a new publishing venture on their hands, simultaneously. They nevertheless proceeded with their innovations. Dr. Sam Hamilton moved the desirability of "circularizing copies of Comitia Minora minutes to the members of the Society immediately before each meeting, in order that the members might acquaint themselves with the objects of the Society and be prepared to discuss them at the meeting." When any member now finds at his seat a copy of the report of the Comitia Minora, let him or her remember that this custom dates from the memorable year of 1933.

November 21st, the Annual Meeting was held at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, Dr. Andrew Eggston presiding. The Comitia Minora had debated the necessity for an even larger raise in the dues. The officers believed that the increase from \$5 to \$10 approved by the Society in April would prove insufficient and that "another raise in dues will be as necessary for 1935 as it had been shown to be for 1934." This in spite of the fact that the Bulletin

under able management was paying for itself and more. There seemed to be no objection to this proposal for the report of the Comitia was approved by the Society. It will be remembered that the years 1932 and 1933 were those which marked the lowest points in the secondary depression which followed the first World War. Adolf Hitler had been named Chancellor of Germany on Jan. 30, 1933; on Feb. 14, in the United States an epidemic of bank holidays had commenced; on Feb. 27th the Reichstag buildings in Berlin were destroyed by fire; on March 4th, President Roosevelt had been inaugurated as the Chief Executive, and on March 6th all the banks in the country were closed by proclamation. June 5th, all gold payments were outlawed. Disregarding all other considerations, the officers of the Westchester County Medical Society courageously continued to plan for expansion of the useful services of the Society to the doctors and the people of the County. They were acutely aware of the changes economic, social and political which were taking place in the domestic structures of the Nation and were preparing the Society to assume a position of leadership with respect to whatever should develop.

In any such program as they envisioned, a strong, well-knit administrative core was essential. After this had been established as we now see taking place around the full-time executive secretary, the next step should be expansion of well-coordinated committee activity, under positive, driving leadership such as to attract to committee work the interest of a widespread group of members who had previously had little or at best sporadic interest in Society affairs. The Public Relations Committee of the previous year, and the Committee on Medical Economics under Drs. C. C. Guion and W. W. Mott respectively as chairmen had exhibited a broad concept and splendid grasp of what needed to be done. Now we shall return to the Annual Meeting of 1933 at which, Dr. W. W. Mott, reporting for the active Economic Committee proposed a motion for acceptance by the Society of a resolution requesting the "Welfare Commissioner and other budgetary authorities of each welfare district of the County (to) provide for the year 1934 an adequate appropriation to remunerate private physicians for necessary services to be rendered the needy in their homes . . .". The Public Welfare law specifically required each public welfare district to provide "necessary medical care for all persons under its care, and for such persons otherwise able to maintain themselves who are unable to secure necessary medical care." In addition the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration and the Federal Relief Administration had combined to reimburse local welfare districts 66% of the money expended by those districts for home medical care, under the regulations of the T.E.R.A.

In 1917, Mr. V. Everit Macy had become Commissioner of Public Welfare under an act of Legislature passed in 1916 which created a Department of Public Welfare. Mr. Macy's death in 1930, made Mr. George Werner Commissioner until his death in 1931. Miss Ruth Taylor succeeded Mr. Werner and has held the office ever since. The pattern of Westchester's legislation in Welfare matters was followed by the State of New York itself in 1929 and by other counties from time to time. Grasslands Hospital had, as the almshouse and penitentiary, been converted during World War I into Base Hospital 38 by the Army. It was returned to the county in 1920. What was formerly the county-owned almshouse became Grasslands Hospital with an initial 350 beds. The Psychiatric Hospital was opened in 1930. The Tuberculosis Hospital for adults opened in 1932, a year later than Sunshine Cottage for tubercular and pretubercular children. By 1935, the Grasslands Hospital group was operating more than 800 patient beds.

The crescendo of this growth of the Department of Public Welfare facilities barely kept ahead of the enormous burden thrown upon it by the depression of 1929-33. It was the desire of Dr. Mott's Economic Committee and of the Society after a thorough study of the relief situation in various districts and after consultation with the Westchester County Commissioner of Public Welfare to afford better medical service for the people of the County by taking advantage of the 66% refund of Federal Relief Aid for *home* relief made available Nov. 1, 1933. This would not be available for institutional care of the sick. The Society was of the opinion that full use of home medical service would save the local taxpayers money, would improve the medical service, lighten the load on institutions such as Grasslands Hospital and improve the economic situation of the physicians of the County *who were also taxpayers*.

In many ways the problems of the Society were novel in 1933. Statistical information was lacking by which reasonable argument and judgment could be guided in meeting novel situations which were constantly arising. As may be seen, Westchester County was pioneering in social welfare practice. This necessitated a careful, well-integrated procedure on the part of government, the medical profession and the social and economic theorists. These latter might be expected to be far ahead of the procession. But government had to resolve theory into statute and produce the revenue to implement whatever practice was followed. Upon the medical profession fell the very practical, constant and urgent need to produce the medical service without which neither the theorists nor the government could solve any problem involving medical care.

Shorn of confusing detail the conservative attitude of the medical profession was the only one it could take under the circumstances.

Charged with individual responsibility and accountability by the ethics of the profession and by statute for every citizen-taxpayer any physician undertook to diagnose and treat, he could not in justice to his patient compromise with theory merely to see what would happen, nor concede to government the exercise of any medical authority. He could however, accumulate facts upon which to proceed.

The Economics Committee therefore made a study of medical service at that time. It found that in 1932 physicians had rendered medical service to 17,117 persons in Westchester hospitals admitted to ward beds, on whom medical and surgical service was rendered without charge to the patients or hospitals. Those patients received 315,775 days' care. They also received 3256 major operations, 5082 minor operations, 1785 obstetrical deliveries. In addition to these ward patients, the same hospitals admitted 56,171 patients in their dispensaries and out-patient departments. These received 184,324 treatments and consultations for which the attending physicians received no remuneration. The report notes "that the attending physicians and surgeons of the fifteen general hospitals of the County have contributed to the poor in these institutions in a period of 12 months, medical and surgical attendance (based on detailed figures in the report) conservatively worth \$1,857,873."

Government at this time in the Nation, the State and to a limited extent in the County was under the influence of a group of vital, enthusiastic younger men and women, sincere and ardent supporters of reform. They were imbued with the desire to improve the lot of the "forgotten man," and many who read these lines will remember the veritable geyser of alphabetical agencies which began to spout in Washington. Many of these agencies had to do with relief of the indigent; Federal bureaucracies began to be superposed on State bureaucracies; rules and regulations governing relief of the indigent and near indigent began to issue and to enmesh medicine in a veritable snarl of red tape. Facilities were hugely overtaxed, and the study which Dr. Mott's committee made for the Westchester County Medical Society was for the purpose of finding out what method of handling relief cases seemed best. These statistics on free medical care being rendered in the County by the physicians of Westchester were the first accurate indication of the extent of that work available.

The Public Relations Committee reported that "a well organized social service department is most essential in every hospital, and that its duty should be to protect the rights of the physician as well as that of the patient." The Committee also reported on the work it had done in the supervision of "the public relations of the Society in the matter of newspaper publicity," recommended that "the

Medical Staff of each hospital have representation on the governing board," and at the Annual Meeting presented a resolution as follows: "Resolved that the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, while applauding the purpose of the Board of Supervisors to eliminate all unnecessary expenses from the County Budget, earnestly protests any contemplated reduction in the appropriation for the County Department of Public Welfare so severe as to curtail or eliminate any of its vital services." It was unanimously passed.

The Society was deeply concerned lest the quality of medical service deteriorate through short-sighted administrative policy relative to the Department of Public Welfare, through exploitation of physicians' services to the indigent and through failure to make maximal use of the State and Federal funds available for home medical care. It must be kept in mind that the administration of relief at this time and on such a scale was unprecedented. Neither the medical profession nor the departments of government were adequately organized to handle it; trained personnel did not exist in the quantities necessary, although the pattern worked out on a small scale in Westchester County had been adopted by the State of New York three years previously. The vexatious matter of fees under the Workmen's Compensation Law had also been under consideration by the Economic Committee for the period of a year with many meetings held between representatives of the Society, the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters and the insurance carriers in an endeavor to work out a more equitable schedule.

From these brief vignettes, a composite picture may be had of the endeavor of the Society under the energetic leadership of its president and officers to resolve the complexities of its growing relationships with government in the matter of medical relief, workmen's compensation, and veterans' medical care, to better its own administration, to found its own publication and increase its usefulness to the physicians and the people of the County. The Bulletin had increased its circulation from about 550 copies to nearly 1000 in eight months, and had been circulated regularly to "about 125 members of the Public Health Nursing Organization, to the officers of the governing boards, superintendents and libraries of the fifteen general hospitals in the County, to 24 public libraries in the County, to public health and welfare officers, to the newspapers, officers of the County Pharmaceutical Association, officers of the State Medical Society, and many lay and public health organizations and agencies. The first eight issues showed a net operating profit of \$124.84.

The Annual Meeting was addressed by Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten who spoke on "An Economic Prospect for the Physician" discussed

by Dr. Iago Galdston of New York. During Dr. Eggston's Administration the afternoon meetings of the Society were changed to night meetings at 8.30 P.M. Evening scientific meetings made it possible to obtain the most outstanding members of the medical world to address the Society.

The year is marked by considerable progress in the organization of the Society and a broadening of its relationships with government. Officers elected for the ensuing year were:

President:	MORTIMER W. RAYNOR
Vice President:	HARRISON BETTS
2nd Vice President:	THEODORE WEST
Secretary:	FRED. BRILLINGER
Treasurer:	HARRY KLAPPER

Note: While not primarily a project of the Westchester County Medical Society it should be noted for the record that under Dr. Chas. C. Sweet of Ossining, president of the Society in 1925, who replaced Dr. Amos O. Squire as physician to Sing Sing Prison when the latter became the County's first Medical Examiner, the prison hospital "was placed in "A" grade with full approval by the American College of Surgeons in October, 1928. It was the first and only prison hospital in America until 1933 so approved" (Letter of Dr. C. C. Sweet, April 21, 1947). To this record was added "the establishment in 1933 of routine chest surveys under charge of Dr. Korn of our Health Department. Since that time we have done more than 5000 chest x-rays . . . , detected 39 cases of primary tuberculosis with 567 inactive cases. In this routine chest check we have discovered two cases of bronchogenic carcinoma....."

When it is considered that the Department of Health of the County came into being only in 1930 under Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., the establishment of routine chest x-rays in Sing Sing Prison far antedated such procedure in most of the schools and in the industrial establishments of the County.

1934.

The regular meeting of the Society was held at Grasslands Hospital, Jan. 16, at 8.30 P.M., Dr. Mortimer Raynor presiding.

The report of the Comitia Minora was supplemented by Dr. Raynor who spoke briefly of the purposes of the new subcommittees that were being formed, particularly with reference to that on Mental Health which was to be appointed. The Censors reported that "applicants for C.W.A. work were to be asked to meet the same requirements and qualifications as applicants for membership

in the Society." In the year 1934 the first of the subsequent flood of Federal alphabetical agencies were being created in Washington to deal with the problems of the depression. These problems embraced the furnishing of food, housing, work relief, medical care. In selecting physicians to care for federal C.W. A. (Civil Works Administration) employees, the government threw the responsibility for naming physicians upon the county medical societies. The societies took this responsibility, as usual, seriously and were interested to maintain the highest standards of medical care possible in qualifying applicant physicians for this work. The life-term of the C.W.A. was short. It was superseded in rapid succession by the P.W.A. and the W.P.A. adding considerably to the confusion and perplexity of those having to deal with these federal will o'the wisps on the one hand and the State T.E.R.A. on the other.

At the same time many revisions were being made in the Workmen's Compensation Act on the recommendation of Governor Lehman's Committee. These were reported by the Legislative Committee at this meeting as well as the lien bill for hospitals, physician's and nurses' bills in liability cases and other legislative activity in the State.

The Society was making a determined effort to secure adequate medical representation on the governing boards of hospitals in the county. Also, through its Public Relations Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. Morley T. Smith it was urging local hospital medical staffs to "devote special meetings to their local public relations problems" Additionally, the committee was investigating the medical aspects of the C.W.A. program and "invites physicians interested in participation in this work to communicate with the executive office."

Amendments to the by-laws were accepted which defined associate membership, raised the dues of the Society by \$5.00 per year, stated that the Comitia Minora shall meet regularly previous to regular meeting, etc., and ordered that regular meetings should be held on the third Tuesday of January, February, March, April, May, September, October and November. (Bull., Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 1934, p. 8.)

The Scientific Session heard Dr. James Alexander Miller of New York who "delivered a most engaging paper on Diseases of the Lungs following Upper Respiratory Infections." Also Dr. E. G. Littell who announced that a new section of School Medical Inspectors had been organized.

At this point in compiling the history of the Society the historian is faced with the problem of sacrificing detail in order to paint as accurately as possible the broad general picture. Let it be

remembered that up to this point the somewhat casual records left many gaps to be filled in. With the establishment of the Bulletin on a firm foundation under Dr. Henry T. Kelly as Editor-in-Chief and Mr. James E. Bryan as business manager and a large group of Associate Editors, there are preserved the printed records of the official actions of the Society, the detailed account of the meetings, the scientific programs, the addresses of guest speakers and the speeches of incoming and retiring presidents. tiring presidents are preserved.

It has been possible to follow from the minutes up to this time the growth of a relatively small professional Society in perfecting its own internal organization, elevating its standards of professional post-graduate education and elaborating its contacts with other growing agencies of government, local, State and Federal. Now, in 1934, seemingly over night, though actually as the result of the cumulative effort of years, activities become so widespread as to defy adequate condensation in a volume of this restricted size.

Furthermore, the location of the Society with its own offices made possible the keeping of records by the executive secretary in security. Any future historian will have available the files of the Bulletin and the records of associated contemporary agencies for consultation. From this point, the historian will deal in detail only with the Annual Meetings of each year, hoping in this way to keep within reasonable bounds the scope of this volume.

From the January 16th meeting through the year the Society labored increasingly to cope with the unprecedented problems of medicine as it strove to integrate itself with the social and economic developments of the time. Its own scientific sessions reached new heights of interest and now are recorded in detail in the Bulletins of the year.

In March Dr. Raynor wrote of the present program of the Society and its future prospects. Subsequently, problems of the socialization of medicine, facts regarding contract practice, the private physician in public health, cooperative programs for tuberculosis case finding, surgery at Sing Sing prison, pre-school programs at New Rochelle, the family doctor's place in health education, the future role of the medical society, practice of medicine by corporations, malpractice insurance, information about T.E.R.A., C.W.A., etc., the development of the State medical relief program, symposia on periodic health examinations, the plan of the Society to publish a series of newspaper articles and a statement of its major policies were discussed and forwarded by the appropriate committees.

At the Annual Meeting held Nov. 20 at Bloomingdale Hospital with about 200 members present the work of the year was summarized (Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 12, December 1934). Seventy new members were reported, making a total of 598, of whom 552 were regular, 9 retired and 37 associate members. The membership Committee also reported that the Society's resolution "requesting hospital staffs to make membership in the Society a pre-requisite to staff appointment has been adopted by twelve of the fifteen hospitals in the county."

Four resolutions were enacted by unanimous ballot. They concerned T.E.R.A. fees, medical advertising by radio, the Tuberculosis Seal Sale and the Cancer Committee appeal. The ridiculously low fees of the T.E.R.A. were keeping the best talent in medicine from taking a proper interest in the welfare work, and in the opinion of the Society jeopardizing the quality of medical service. A fourth resolution memorialized the State Society "to request Governor Lehman to give the profession adequate representation on his Advisory Committee on Relief and Welfare consisting at this time of 32 lay persons."

Dr. Raynor the retiring president addressed the Society on the subject of change and progress, the rise of Sickness Insurance and warned against the socialization of medicine; stressed the need for guidance of the public and suggested a formula for community health service.

Dr. Henry F. Vaughn, Health Commissioner of the City of Detroit spoke on "The Family Physician and Preventive Medicine."

Officers elected for 1934-1935

President:	HARRISON BETTS
Vice President:	THEODORE WEST
2nd Vice President:	MORLEY T. SMITH
Secretary:	ERICH H. RESTIN
Treasurer:	HARRY KLAPPER

The Executive Offices of the Society were removed from the Medical Centre Building in White Plains to "new quarters at 171 E. Post Road. . . Members are cordially invited to inspect their new headquarters."

Guests at the Annual Meeting were Dr. Frederick E. Elliott of Brooklyn, Chairman of the Economic Committee of the Medical Society of the State of New York, Dr. James Sadlier of Poughkeepsie, Chairman of the State Society's Public Relations Committee and Dr. Thomas P. Farmer of Syracuse, Chairman of the State Society's Committee on Public Health.

Economic security was being sought on the National level. Already the N.R.A. was functioning and President Roosevelt had appointed his Committee on Economic Security composed of Secretaries Perkins, Morgenthau and Wallace, Attorney General Cummings and Federal Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins. The matter of sickness insurance was agitating the entire medical profession. Advisors to the Committee on Economic Security at the Federal level had been largely economists and welfare workers who had been "inclined to recommend the inclusion of medical care in the social security program" (History of the A.M.A., Saunders, 1947, p. 412 et seq.). In the latter part of the year 1934, Dr. Harvey Cushing became chairman of the Medical Advisory Committee which was fortunate for the profession.

The Medical Society of the County of Westchester followed with acute interest the report made by the Michigan State Medical Society on sickness insurance in Great Britain. It became convinced that compulsory sickness insurance held a threat to the quality of medical service and was not in the public interest. In its "Memorandum and Resolution on Medical Welfare" (Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 12, p. 4) it commented "The T.E.R.A. has established a schedule of reimbursable fees for medical services throughout the State . . . in effect the T.E.R.A. schedule has become the maximum schedule of fees in every community operating under it . . . the general public is aware that certain funds are being used for the relief of the indigent. It knows that various merchants including coal dealers, grocers, chain stores, etc., are furnishing supplies at current rates for which the relief agencies are paying. It naturally assumes that the medical profession also is being paid at current rates. However, while the coal dealers and grocers are not dictated to as to what they shall charge for commodities, the doctor is dictated to as to what he shall charge"

Growing experiences with State agencies and those at the county level were causing medicine much anxiety as to what might eventuate were a system of Federal compulsory sickness insurance to be adopted as part of the Social Security Act.

1935.

A discussion of the Society's prospects in 1935 formed the topic of the leading article in the Bulletin for January. The County newspapers were not to be persuaded to publish the weekly articles on public health and medical economics which the Society through its Medical Information Service was preparing. However six independent newspapers agreed to run them, (Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 1, p. 3). Group Hospitaliation Insurance was under study by two

representatives of each hospital in Westchester and three representatives of the County Medical Society. Already functioning as subcommittees of standing committees were those on Medical Economics, Pediatrics, Internal Medicine, School Health Service, and one on Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology. Mental Health was receiving continuing attention, a series of articles appearing in the Bulletin each month. A Speakers' Bureau was in process of organization. The "Medical Abuses Bill" had been signed by the Governor. It had been sponsored by the Medical Society of the State of New York and undertook to correct many defects in the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Act. It required registration of all physicians who desired to treat compensation cases and changed the authorization of the physician from the employer to the employee.

The Society also acted on the use of optometrists in schools and hospitals disapproving of their employment.

In May, the Society authorized and directed the Comitia Minora "to effect the incorporation of the Society under the Membership Corporation Law of the State of New York under the name Medical Society of the County of Westchester, Inc., . . . in accordance with Section II, Subdivision 9 of the said law." This action of the Society was, in effect, a reincorporation. In the "Medical Repository" for August, September and October, 1806, Vol. IV, Second Hexade, p. 212, appears the following: "An Act was passed by the Legislature of New-York on the 4th of April, 1806 'To Incorporate Medical Societies for the purpose of regulating the Practice of Physic and Surgery within the commonwealth In many counties, these Medical Corporations are already formed, and their representatives to the General Assembly chosen.' " Concerning the method of incorporation, the Manuscripts and History Section of The New York State Library replied to an inquiry by this historian that "Incorporations in 1797 in New York State were accomplished by legislative enactment" Apparently no filing of incorporation papers was required since in the same communication from the State Library the head of the Manuscripts and History Section says, "I cannot find in the index to the Statutes 1789-1799 any reference to the incorporation of the Westchester County Medical Society." The regulatory acts of 1797, 1806, and 1813 (See Part I, pages 21-36) together with the minutes of May 8, 1797 as proof of formation, and the presence of Lyman Cook at the first meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York as official delegate seem to be sufficient proof of compliance with the law and the only claim to incorporation under the general statutes prior to the filing of the certificate of incorporation, Sept. 16, 1935, in the name of the Medical Society of County of Westchester, Inc., with the Department of State. (See A. & B. section, Page 183.)

Under the revised Workmen's Compensation Act it became necessary for the Society to set up the machinery for qualifying Westchester County physicians. Each physician who wished to render compensation service was requested to write out his qualifications on a special blank provided for the purpose, these statements by individual physicians were then endorsed by the Society through its Compensation Committee thereby acting as the agent of the individual physician "insofar as any reasonable claims of qualifications are concerned." The Commissioner of Labor, not the Society, then ultimately qualified the physician and issued authorizations.

Dr. W. W. Mott was appointed a member of the Committee on Medical Economics of the State Medical Society, and Dr. Fairfax Hall was continued as a member of the Committee on Public Health and Education of the State Society.

The Special Report of the Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association, Medical Welfare and the Clinic, the Radio Nostrum Racket and Radio Advertising Reforms, the Significance of the New Workmen's Compensation Law, a statement of the Purposes of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester and Hobbies of Physicians were featured in the Bulletin from July to October, with an appreciation of the Honorable Ruth Taylor, County Commissioner of Public Welfare (Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 10, p. 4) on the occasion of her election to that office.

The Annual Meeting was held on Nov. 19th at Bloomingdale Hospital, White Plains, President Harrison Betts presiding. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the work of the Westchester and Yonkers Tuberculosis and Public Health Association and the Westchester Cancer Committee. Another resolution "called upon the State Medical Society and the State Department of Motor Vehicles to investigate the contribution which might be made by physicians to the prevention of motor accidents by more careful and frequent physical examinations. The slogan "A Sound Driver in a Sound Automobile," was offered as a campaign motto. Although the idea attracted nationwide attention, it failed of final approval by the Society because of certain legal obstacles.

Officers elected for 1935-1936 were:

President:	THEODORE WEST
Vice President:	MORLEY T. SMITH
2nd Vice President:	ERICH RESTIN
Secretary:	MERWIN E. MARSLAND
Treasurer:	HARRY KLAPPER

The Society heard the addresses of the retiring and incoming presidents (See Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 12, Dec. 1935) and the speaker of the evening, Dr. Roscoe G. Leland, Director, Bureau of Medical Economics of the American Medical Association.

1936

During this year, the Medical Economics Committee finishing its sixth year under the imaginative and able leadership of Dr. Walter Mott, presented two comprehensive programs, one for the establishment of an accident and health insurance group plan which has now been in successful operation for eleven years, the other for a comprehensive credit reporting and collection plan. This latter, while theoretically the broadest program of its kind in existence, never aroused sufficient interest to rise from the planning board.

This year saw also the inauguration of the Society's Maternal Welfare Program comprising plans for improving and regulating obstetrical practice in the hospitals, the extension of prenatal clinics, and an ambitious plan of public education.

The Annual Meeting took place at New York Hospital — Westchester Division, White Plains, Nov. 17, with President Theodore West in the chair. It is notable that the entire meeting was devoted to the Society's activities and business affairs.

Officers elected for 1936-1937 were:

President:	MORLEY T. SMITH
Vice President:	ERICH H. RESTIN
2nd Vice President:	RALPH T. B. TODD
Secretary:	MERWIN E. MARSLAND
Treasurer:	HARRY KLAPPER

The retiring president in his address (See Bulletin Vol. IV, No. 12, Dec. 1936) stressed the importance of a well-balanced professional life. He urged upon the profession the necessity for relaxation, the avoidance of over work, stating that "temperance in work is just as great a virtue as temperance in any other field." He advocated hobbies for doctors.

An amendment to the By-Laws was adopted establishing a seventh standing committee; that on Workmen's Compensation. Finally, after debate the Medical Society of the County of Westchester formally declared that as far as it was concerned, the "temporary emergency" was over with respect to the relations between doctors and welfare departments. Also there began a new series of negotiations extending ultimately to the state level through the State Medical Society, that eventuated in the state-wide agreements and programs that are in effect today.

1937.

The country was just now emerging from the long period of depression that had followed the financial crash of 1929; but whereas this nation was to experience a year of comparative calm, already in Europe Spanish insurgents continued to shell Madrid, and on February 8, took Malaga. French and English Warships together with those of Germany and Italy began to police the coasts of Spain. General Franco in April set up a one-party State dissolving the Fascist and Carlist organizations. War in China saw renewed fighting in Peiping and the bombing of Tientsin and Tunchow and on January 30, Chancellor Hitler repudiated any responsibility for the World War fixed upon her by the Versailles Treaty.

In the United States the Hindenburg disaster in May and the loss of Amelia Earhart in July somewhere in the Pacific stand out as memorable events of the year. The need for a more close-knit organization of the Westchester County Medical Society actuated Dr. Smith to hold numerous conferences with the chairmen of the various standing committees, the editorial staff of the Bulletin, and particularly with reference to the improvement of the public relations of the Medical Society. Although the lay Executive Secretary, Mr. J. E. Bryan had improved the Society's administrative procedure little by little since 1933, it was evident that more intensive work by the standing committees of the Society along lines of medical economics and public relations was necessary.

The expanded activities of the Society demanded still greater income and on October 19 at its regular meeting the annual dues of the Society were raised without protest from the floor from \$15 to \$25 effective in 1938. This action raised an editorial blast from the Yonkers Medical News published by the Yonkers Academy of Medicine. Said the editorial, in part: "At the Meeting in October, approximately seventy-five doctors voted this exorbitant (sic) rate upon the physicians of Westchester County. In other words about 10% of the physicians of Westchester have the power to tax the other 90%. How long shall this continue. . . ?" It is not noted in the minutes of the October meeting that the physician members from Yonkers opposed the resolution from the floor. Representatives of the County Medical Society were appointed during the year to serve with the Westchester County Conference on Group Visiting Nursing, and the Westchester County Nursery School Committee. Dr. Frederick E. Vaughn of Mount Kisco was reappointed as a member of the Board of Health by the Board of Supervisors of the County with the approval of the Comitia Minora.

Acting on the recommendation of the Public Health Committee, the Comitia Minora adopted a statement containing nine objections and suggestions addressed to the Board of Supervisors relative to the proposed County Charter. As a result of subsequent negotiations, the proposals of the Society were substantially satisfied in the revised Charter, approved during the year by the voters in referendum.

The minutes of May 6, 1937, of the Advisory Committee to the Comitia Minora report that "The Committee took cognizance of communications from Dr. Creighton Barker, Administrative Secretary of the Connecticut State Medical Society informing us that there are eight county associations in the State of Connecticut founded prior to 1797 and that therefore our claim for priority of founding throughout the United States is in error. The Committee recommends that a notice of retraction of this claim and recognition of the priority of the Connecticut societies be published in the Bulletin and that the Bulletin be sent to these other societies."

During this year 1937 the editorial staff of the Bulletin underwent a complete change. In March, the large group of seventeen editors which had functioned since 1933 was discontinued. A small group, Dr. Laurance D. Redway, Editor; Dr. Henry T. Kelly, Historian; Mr. James E. Bryan, Managing Editor, took over, and there were added in April the names of Dr. Clarence O. Cheney, Dr. William G. Childress and Dr. John V. Hibbard as Associate Editors. At this time was inaugurated the practice of a monthly editorial conference, usually a dinner meeting, at which the contributions of the various members of the Board were submitted for discussion and editing. At these monthly dinner meetings assignments of work for the ensuing month were given out and in addition, much emphasis was laid on free discussion of the development of medical matters, the expanding contacts of the County Medical Society with other County Associations as well as those of the State, medical legislation, the current trends of political and social science, education, public health, and economics. The Bulletin had outgrown its initial rather limited function as a repository of official data, and was becoming also a medium for the expression of medical opinion on the very numerous problems involved in the integration of American medicine with the growing needs of an expanding industrial economy. At this period, county, state and national government was reaching out, extending its power, exerting its regulatory ambitions under the guidance of a politically rapacious bureaucracy. Medicine, touching nearly every aspect of American life was deeply involved

in the trend toward centralization of authority in Washington, invasion of States' rights by the Federal government, extension of the authority of the State into the counties and destruction of local autonomy. Was this a good or bad thing?

Medicine should be the servant of all the people. Under what conditions could it best serve them? The editors of the *Bulletin* believed that discussion of these questions was fundamental, that the County Society and its *Bulletin* should bring them before the membership in the form of editorials and editorial articles. In this way information could be more widely distributed to the membership than was possible in the condensed and necessarily formal reports of the meetings of the standing committees and of the *Comitia Minora*.

Returning to May, on the occasion of the one hundred fortieth anniversary of the Society, the *Bulletin* carried a "Presidential Address by Dr. Morley T. Smith delivered at the Anniversary Banquet of the Society on April 20, 1937, at the Biltmore Hotel in New York City. (*Bulletin*, Vol. V, No. 5, May 1937, p. 4) The Banquet was attended by about 250 members, friends and guests of the Society, among whom were Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Dr. Edward S. Godfrey, Jr., Commissioner, New York State Department of Health, Dr. Charles Gordon Heyd, President of the American Medical Association, and Dr. James Alexander Miller, President of the New York Academy of Medicine. All of these being unable to attend sent messages of felicitation which were read.

Dr. Floyd S. Winslow, President of the Medical Society of the State of New York read a brief address and expressed the greetings of the State Society. Dr. Arthur W. Booth of Elmira, a member of the Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association spoke on behalf of the Association, and Dr. Charles H. Goodrich, President-Elect of the State Medical Society spoke briefly as did also Dr. Chester O. Davidson of Poughkeepsie, President of the Dutchess County Medical Society. Dr. Henry B. Smith, President of the Nassau County Society, Hon. Ruth Taylor, Hon. Jane H. Todd, Dr. Peter Irving, Mr. Frank Gagliardi, and Mr. Hugh W. Robertson were also present as guests.

Mr. H. V. Kaltenborn was the speaker of the evening. His topic was "We Look at the World." He pointed out that the bitter struggle then being carried on in medical circles for the preservation of individualism was but the facsimile of a similar worldwide battle between the various forms of dictatorship on the one hand and democracy on the other with the individual rights and liberties of the citizen in the balance.

The Bulletin carried also an historical review of the life of the Society under the title "One Hundred Forty Years in Westchester" (Bulletin, Vol. V, No. 5, May, 1937, pp. 5-11 with historical graph.) This article by the Editors followed a series of articles ending in the March issue, page 9, which treated of the "Organization and Founders of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester." Again the Society was considering the raising of its dues, and in October a resolution was adopted that "Each member shall pay annually the sum of \$25.00 which shall be due on the first day of January, etc." Also resolved that "A Junior Membership shall be made available as of January 1, 1938. for all members of the Society who have held their doctor's degrees five years or less. Each Junior Member shall pay annually the sum of \$12.50 which shall be due on the first day of January, etc."

The President announced the appointment of a Special Committee on Hospitals to study the report and recommendations of the Hospital Survey for New York as they applied to the organized care of the sick in Westchester.

The appointment of the Second Commissioner of Health for the County Health Area, Dr. George Herbert Ramsay to succeed Dr. Matthias Nicoll, Jr., was announced in the Bulletin for November.

The Annual Meeting was held at the New York Hospital, Westchester Division, Nov. 16, Dr. Morley T. Smith of New Rochelle in the chair. About 175 members attended the meeting. The Special Committee on Hospitals was authorized to act in the name of the County Medical Society "to endorse and support the budgetary Proposals of the County Department of Public Welfare looking toward the improvement and expansion of seriously needed facilities at Grasslands Hospital for the care of psychiatric, tubercular and chronic patients."

Dr. Charles H. Goodrich, President, and Dr. Peter Irving, Secretary of the Medical Society of the State of New York were honored guests of the Society; each delivered a brief address.

Officers elected for 1937-1938 were:

President:	ERICH H. RESTIN
Vice President:	RALPH T. B. TODD
2nd Vice President:	HENRY J. VIER
Secretary:	MERWIN E. MARSLAND
Treasurer:	JAMES G. MORRISSEY

The Society then heard the addresses of the retiring and the incoming presidents. (Bulletin, Vol. V, No. 12, Dec. 1937).

The Bulletin also records the report of a special correspondent on Group Health Association, Inc., of Washington, D. C. (page

7). This was an experiment by the Home Owners Loan Corporation, one of the numerous Washington family of Alphabetical Agencies, in group medical service. It was being watched by the medical profession as the entering wedge to the possible destruction of private practice. It later was the nucleus of the suit by the Government against the American Medical Association.

1938.

At the beginning of the year the President, Dr. Erich H. Restin was able to report (Bulletin Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan. 1938, p. 11) that 14 percent more or less of the membership of the Society was "participating in the work of the Society as officers, censors, delegates or committee members." Those physicians represented about twenty-four communities of the County, a fair geographical distribution and an answer to those who now and then complained that the society was being run by a small group or clique.

The struggle of the profession against the threat of socialized medicine was becoming intensified, rising to a crescendo. In the State of New York a constitutional convention was to be held shortly. A statement of four principles for positive action on realistic lines was adopted by the Society as a spur to organized medicine to meet the challenge of the "socializers." Contract practice, a symposium on the criminal industry, recent trends in tuberculosis studies, a statement of policy by the Westchester Cancer Committee and the addition to the Editorial Staff of the Bulletin of Dr. James C. F. Parsons and Dr. Romeo Roberto as Associate Editors are noted in the early part of the year.

The American Medical Association, the Haines County Medical Society of Texas, certain members of the medical societies of the District of Columbia and some of the administrative personnel of the A.M.A. had been indicated by the government because of their actions in the matter of Group Health Association. (See History of the A.M.A., 1947, p. 440 et seq.), the Government alleged violations of the Sherman Antitrust Act. War was in the offing. In certain parts of the country Selective Service Boards began to reorganize as part of the preparedness program.

In the State there seemed to be a certain apathy in the matter of "taking active steps to anticipate and counteract imminent legislation" in the language of the President (Bulletin, Vol. VI, No. 12, 1937, p. 7) who feared that the proponents of socialization with a positive plan would prevail unless the Medical Society of the State of New York abandoned "a policy of watchful waiting until the Government takes its active stand."

The One Hundred Forty-First Annual Meeting was held at New York Hospital, Westchester Division, White Plains, November 15, 1938, with the President, Dr. Erich H. Restin, in the chair.

The Society heard presented two supplementary reports to the annual reports as published.

"A supplementary report was presented by the Comitia Minora informing the Society that a resolution has been forwarded to the Council of the State Medical Society, requesting the Council to make it clear that the State Society would support only such amendment to the State Insurance Law as would require medical expense indemnity insurance to be operated by organizations under the effective supervision and control of the medical profession.

"A supplementary report was presented by the Public Relations Committee in which the Committee stated in part: "We feel most strongly, as do many county and several state societies, that the A.M.A. urgently needs a professional Public Relations Council to insure that organized medicine makes fully known to the public exactly where it stands. To put it bluntly, organized medicine can well do without dictatorial, one-man publicity (called in the public press a "mouth-piece") which ridicules and refuses to tolerate opposition, which does not accurately reflect general medical opinion and which antagonizes many sources of extremely valuable friendship and assistance. We will continue to repeat our firm conviction that public opinion will decide any issue and the voice of public opinion is the only voice listened to by those now in the Federal process of rearranging the principles and bases of medical practice."

The retiring President, Dr. Restin, remarked on the innovation of the "Refresher Sessions" which were initiated during the year for graduate instruction in the county; in a forceful manner he dwelt on the adoption by the State Society of "certain progressive principles laid down in the Mott Committee's report" but regretted that the State Society "refused to approve medical expense insurance, which is the first plan yet devised by organized medicine that conforms to these principles." He called attention to a proposed amendment to Chapter Fifteen of the By-Laws of the State Society designated as Section 7, (Bull. Vol. VI, No. 12, Dec. 1938, p. 8) which would impose "gag rule" on the component County Societies. He also called for action which would take the public into the confidence of the medical profession in the matter of voluntary health insurance plans which were the profession's answer to the advocates of compulsory health insurance.

The incoming President also advocated a program of increased information of the public by county, State and National Societies on the matter of the constructive plans of organized medicine. (Bull. Vol. VI, No. 12, Dec., 1938, p. 5.)

Officers elected for 1938-1939 were:

President:	RALPH T. B. TODD
Vice President:	HENRY J. VIER

2nd Vice President: REGINALD A. HIGGONS
Secretary: ROBERT B. ARCHIBALD
Treasurer: JAMES G. MORRISSEY

A brief address was given by Dr. William A. Groat, President, and by Dr. Peter Irving, Secretary and General Manager of the Medical Society of the State of New York.

1939

This was indeed to be a turbulent year. In the early months the Society approved a form of agreement as between Departments of Public Welfare and the County Medical Society, providing for a new plan of medical welfare administration; investigated the question of organizing a Woman's Auxiliary; requested the Council of the State Society to take steps to prevent medical expense insurance being operated by lay organizations; appointed a delegation to appear at a public hearing of the State Temporary Legislative Commission to Formulate a State Health Program (See Bulletin Vol. VII, No. 1, Jan., 1939, p. 5); appointed a new editorial board for the Bulletin consisting of Dr. L. D. Redway, Editor; Drs. E. H. Marsh, C. J. F. Parsons and Christopher Wood, Associate Editors, and Mr. James E. Bryan, Managing Editor; accepted a recommendation of the President authorizing him to form a Citizen's Advisory Council . . . who will be invited to confer with representatives of the Society. . . to discuss public questions involving medicine and public health.

Also the Society authorized the Public Relations Committee to present the views of the Society regarding State Medical Welfare Policies at a public hearing of the State Board of Social Welfare held in White Plains, Jan. 12, 1939; instructed the Public Relations Committee to draft a resolution to be offered once again in the House of Delegates of the State Society, urging the A.M.A. to establish a Department of Public Relations employing a competent public relations counsel; requested the legislative committee "to confer with legislators on changing the legal basis for state aid for schools to relieve the present, artificial emphasis on school attendance."

From the foregoing the range of activity of the Society for a few months may be appreciated. The Society was well represented in April at the Annual Meeting of the Medical Society of the State of New York held in Syracuse. The House of Delegates adopted two resolutions of importance proposed by the Westchester Delegation. The first directed the Council of the State Society to send a report of each of its meetings to each of the county societies

for their information, and the other condemned the appointment of a lay physical education director as Chief of the Division of Health and Physical Education of the State Education Department and committed the State Society to sponsor legislation to require that this position henceforth be held only by a physician. The infamous "gag-rule" amendment proposed by the Council of the State Society was decisively defeated (Bull. Vol. VII, No. 5, May, 1939, p. 11).

The Wagner Health Bill, S.1620, was the target of much criticism. The A.M.A. had offered to put its technical skill and counsel at the service of those responsible for drawing up a National Health Act, but to no avail. The long drawn out battle against compulsory health insurance was on its way. The suit of the Government against the A.M.A. had apparently been instituted partly at least for the purpose of breaking down the authority of the national association in anticipation of its certain opposition to legislative creation of socialized medicine via such media as the Wagner Health Bill. The Westchester Medical Bulletin for the year carried exhaustive editorial discussion of the reasons for physicians' opposition to governmental control of medical service to the public.

Scientific sessions during the year had been of great interest and attracted increasingly larger attendance at the meetings. They had covered disorders of the blood in general practice, clinical use of sulfanilimide, sulfapyridine and allied compounds, the value of auscultation of the heart, observations from the psychological panel of persons who develop peptic ulcer, by outstanding medical authorities.

Now in September, Germany invaded Poland and the shadow of the European war fell over the United States. Due to the very large volume of business which the Society was now called upon to handle, the time-honored custom of having the Comitia Minora meet for its monthly sessions at the home of the President was abandoned. With preparations for the national defense already beginning, it was foreseen that the records of the Society's office would be necessary for consultation, also that more special committees would in all probability have to be appointed. For these and other reasons the Comitia Minora Meetings were now transferred to the Society's headquarters in White Plains.

This transfer ended, regrettably, one of the Society's old established customs which, while in some ways a great burden on the President, was always appreciated by the members of the Comitia for its social quality.

During the middle of the year the Comitia Minora had authorized the Public Relations Committee to continue its study of contracts held by members of the Society as part of its general investigation of factors not conducive to the maintenance of good medical service, it also had approved a proposal of the County Health Department to institute a register of orthopedic cases within the County Health District, revised many of the items of the Society's hospital insurance contract with the A.H.S. among many other items including the leasing and equipping of a new and larger office, "providing an adequate committee room, so that meetings of the Comitia Minora and larger committees can be held in the Society Office."

The One Hundred Forty-Second Annual Meeting was held as always now, at the New York Hospital, Westchester Division, White Plains, Nov. 21, 1939, with President Ralph T. B. Todd in the chair.

The Annual Reports of the various committees, officers and boards as published in the official announcement of the meeting, were adopted by the Society. Dr. Peter Irving, Secretary and General Manager, and Dr. Terry Townsend, President, of the Medical Society of the State of New York spoke briefly as invited guests. The speaker of the evening was Mr. J. G. Crownhart, Secretary of the State Medical Society of Wisconsin.

The eight-point platform of the American Medical Association had just been published (See Bull. Vol. VII, No. 12, Dec. 1939, p. 2) advocating coordination of the health functions of the government in a single agency, allotment of funds for prevention of disease and promotion of health to the states on the basis of need, local responsibility for medical service to the sick, preventive medical services on the basis of local determination of needs and under local control, extension of medical services to all the people, continued development of private practice subject to such changes as might be necessary to maintain the quality and to increase the availability and expansion of public health and medical services consistent with the American system of democracy.

Mr. Crownhart the speaker, had recently returned to the United States from a study of foreign sickness insurance as an official investigator for his State Society. He pointed out from first hand knowledge the deficiencies in actual practice of the compulsory systems of sickness insurance operating in Europe.

The retiring president reviewed the activities of the Society for the year stressing particularly the enormous volume of work of the standing committees with relation to the formation of the arbitration board with medical welfare officers, the study of Mu-

tual Aid Medical Care, Medical Publicity, Ethical Standards in Contract Practice, and many other topics.

Officers elected for 1939-1940 were:

President:	HENRY J. VIER
Vice President:	REGINALD A. HIGGONS
2nd Vice President:	GEORGE C. ADIE
Secretary:	ROBERT B. ARCHIBALD
Treasurer:	JAMES G. MORRISSEY.

The incoming president spoke on the Society's new unity of purpose, the advent of Medical Expense Insurance, desirability of expanding public information on the scientific work of the profession and the James Ewing award of the Society to be shortly presented for the best cancer exhibit.

1940.

The years 1940 through 1945 may properly be designated the War years. As readers of this history from 1922 onward have noted, the relationships of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester with the localities, their hospitals, their local governments, their medical problems expanded rapidly. Also at the County level the Medical Society's relationships with the Board of Health, the County Health Department, the Department of Public Welfare became vastly more intricate because of the numerous and perplexing problems of rendering medical service on a new basis to wards of government. Many new aspects of school health and medical service had arisen, thus bringing the Society into the study of methods to solve them in cooperation with the State Department of Education which was often not too receptive to the medical point of view.

At the State Level, it was necessary for the county societies to work largely through the Medical Society of the State of New York. In the preceding few years the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, through its delegates and through the medium of its Bulletin had done what it could to spur the State Society into action. The State agencies which had developed through the depression years had largely been concerned with the provision of aid to the indigent and the near indigent. And through the unsolved problems at the State level had come oozing down from the Federal level more problems which involved enormous study at all levels to assure the adequacy and quality of medical service to the people.

The Medical Society of the County of Westchester did not evade its responsibilities. It sought first to put its own house in order; it then attempted in every way possible to awaken its membership to the vastness and seriousness of the problems facing it. It strengthened its relationships in every direction by a willingness to cooperate with government, with the State Medical Society, and with other professional organizations and agencies.

In the struggle of the medical profession against socialized or state medicine the Society fought on principle for the maintenance of free enterprise. It supported voluntary medical expense insurance against compulsory sickness insurance as the best means of making available to all the best medical service and of spreading the costs of catastrophic illness. And in 1940, the beginning of the war years the Society was ready to shoulder its vastly increased burdens with an experienced administrative machine with which to work.

The year started with a statement in the Bulletin (Vol. VIII, No. 1, Jan. 1940, p. 13 et seq) of Medical Ethics and the Press, embracing the views of the Board of Censors, the Public Relations Committee and the Special Hospital Committee on Publicity Policies. This was adopted at the January meeting and still remains in force and use unaltered. A Committee of Award announced that the James Ewing Award would be presented to Dr. Lewis Gregory Cole of St. Agnes Hospital, White Plains, for an exhibit prepared by him and his son Dr. William Gregory Cole. Dr. James Ewing himself presented the Award to Dr. Cole.

Increasingly interesting "Refresher" lectures were given at the various hospitals. Plans were worked out with the Welfare Department for furnishing medical service to relief clients on a more equitable basis than in previous years. A drive on the part of the Maternal Welfare Commission urged expectant mothers to seek medical care early in pregnancy and urged physicians to adopt an inclusive fee system for obstetrical cases.

A General Practitioner's section was proposed and held its organization meeting on October 9th. General information binders were prepared by the Executive Secretary to contain loose leaflets for the members of the Society.

The One Hundred Forty-Third Annual Meeting took place at New York Hospital, Westchester Division, White Plains, November 19th, with Dr. Henry J. Vier in the Chair.

The retiring president spoke on the necessity for an affirmative program for medicine standing firmly on basic principles; the doctor-patient personal relationship, free choice of physicians,

quality before quantity. Of medicine in the Defense Program he said,

"It is with genuine satisfaction in spite of all its difficulties, that we regard the manner in which the profession has risen in its place in the program of National Defense. Our own Committee on Medical Preparedness has shouldered its tasks and already has recommended important measures to facilitate military plans and regulate home care. You will be kept informed regarding its recommendations periodically in the Bulletin. It is striving to formulate means to conserve as far as possible the practices of those volunteering or who are called for military duty, and to recommend proper allocation of civilian medical care. In short it is profiting by lessons learned in, and experiences derived from, the last war."

The incoming president in his inaugural address stressed the education of the public and also that of the physicians themselves, the value of the Society to its members, the relations of the Society with the State Society; he also stressed the importance of voluntary social plans and aid in public health programs.

Dr. Nathan B. Van Etten, President of the American Medical Association, the guest of the Society delivered the address of the evening "Preparedness Through Fitness" in which he stressed the universality of Medicine serving at every social level, the civic responsibility of physicians, conservation of the profession, advances of health protection as in tuberculosis, diphtheria, pneumonia and syphilis, the delay in medical preparedness although the European war "had passed its first anniversary." He cited defects found in applicants for enlistment for June, 1940, Second Corps Area, where 31.2 per cent were rejected. He also remarked on the over-specialization of medical training and advocated a National Department of Health with a Secretary of Health in the Cabinet.

Officers elected for 1940-1941 were:

President:	REGINALD A. HIGGONS
Vice-President:	GEORGE C. ADIE
2nd Vice-President:	E. CHRISTOPHER WOOD
Secretary:	VIRGINIO MINERVINI
Treasurer:	WILLIAM A. NEWLANDS

During the year also Dr. E. Christopher Wood of the Society was appointed a member of the Council of the Medical Society of the State of New York and Dr. Laurance D. Redway was appointed Literary Editor of the New York State Journal of Medicine. The membership of the Society in the words of the president

was "750 out of approximately 900 doctors actively practising in the County This represents about 84 per cent of the profession. . . . " The Society at this time was showing a net gain of between 40 and 50 members annually due to the excellent work of the Membership Committee.

1941.

One of the principal activities of the medical societies, County, State and National in the previous few years and in 1941, was the encouragement of voluntary prepaid medical expense indemnity insurance. In the State of New York the policy of the State Departments of Insurance and Social Welfare had been the establishment of "an apparently indeterminate number of voluntary non-profit corporations seeking to engage in the business of furnishing medical expense insurance and voluntary health insurance through the medium of the private practicing physicians of New York State."

The Society saw with some alarm that there was real danger ahead in too many competing agencies in this field. Reduplication of effort could destroy any hope of reducing overhead and administration costs. Failure of the voluntary insurance idea would deprive the profession of its best argument against socialized medicine. The Bulletin (Vol. IX, No. 1, Jan, 1941, p. 7 et seq.) carried an exhaustive discussion of this threat to the success of voluntary insurance. The President, Dr. R. A. Higgons, announced also that "more than 100 members of the Society representing nearly fifteen per cent of the entire membership" were working for the Society in one capacity or another.

In February a proposal was before the Society for a general revision of the By-laws. The proposed revised version of the By-laws had been under preparation for more than two and one half years by a committee headed by Dr. Merwin E. Marsland of Mamaroneck, and was the first important revision of the Society's organic law to take place in more than ten years. The full committee of which Dr. Marsland was chairman consisted of Drs. Morley T. Smith, Erich Restin, Theodore West, Alfred C. Emmel and Walter Brundage. The revised By-laws were adopted without change, subject to the subsequent approval of the Council of the State Society. In a subsidiary action the Society decided that "the new sections of the By-laws relating to the officers will be effective immediately." In consequence, (Bulletin, Vol. IX, No. 4, April, 1941, p. 3) the former Vice-President George C. Adie became President-elect, the former 2nd Vice-President Christopher

Wood, became Vice-President the other officers and titles remaining unchanged.

The Comitia Minora also added to the Editorial Board of the Bulletin, the Editors for 1941 being Drs. Laurance D. Redway, Edward H. Marsh, Ralph T. B. Todd, Arthur F. Heyl, Christopher Wood, C. James F. Parsons, Robert B. Archibald, with Mr. Bryan as Managing Editor.

Preparations for the national defense were being intensified as the picture of war in Europe grew darker. Peacetime compulsory military training had been inaugurated 29 October, 1940, and already the physicians of the County had begun their laborious task of serving with Local Draft Boards as examiners of selectees. The President announced (Bulletin, Vol. IX, No. 4, April, 1941, p. 11) "In Westchester County nearly 160 doctors are engaged in this arduous and responsible work, involving the sacrifice of many hours which might be otherwise devoted to private practice, or to rest and recreation. . . The officers of the Society and the members of the Special Committee On Medical Preparedness are pleased to take this opportunity of expressing the appreciation of the Society to the members who have carried forward this patriotic service."

Much progress was made in the improvement of working agreements for the rendering of medical service to welfare cases. This was the result of years of patient negotiation and conference. The Medical Society of the County of Westchester had played a leading part in arriving at these agreements first here in the County itself, and then through its delegates to the State Society. Says the Bulletin:

"One of the most important statements published in the New York State Journal of Medicine in recent years is a joint statement by the New York State Department of Social Welfare and the Medical Society of the State of New York on the subject of medical relief, which appears in the State Journal for March 15, 1941, pages 619 to 624.

"This statement represents the result of conferences carried on during the past year between representatives of the Social Welfare Department and the sub-committee on Medical Relief of the Council of the State Medical Society, under the chairmanship of Dr. Christopher Wood of White Plains, Vice-President of the Westchester County Medical Society.

"Members of this Society will recall that during the past four or five years resolutions outlining desirable policies and procedures in various aspects of medical welfare service have been presented to the Society by the Public Relations Committee, for the most part under the chairmanship of Dr. Wood, and after adoption by this Society have been successfully sponsored by our Society's Delegates in the State Society House of Delegates.

"Until this past year the State Society has been unable to arrive at any substantial agreement with the State Department of Social Welfare, embody-

ing any of these policies. At the last meeting of the House of Delegates in May 1940, Dr. Wood was one of three members elected to the Council of the State Society, and immediately thereafter he was named chairman of a sub-committee specifically directed to confer with the State Welfare Department in an effort to realize these policies by agreement with that Department.

"We note with immense satisfaction that very definite progress has been made toward agreement upon most of these policies. The joint statement in the State Journal should be read and preserved for reference by everyone interested in medical welfare matters, and it should receive a particularly careful reading by physicians in Westchester County.

"The statement summarizes the agreements which have been reached as follows:

"The State Department of Social Welfare agrees that there are advantages in the establishment of a medical advisory committee in each public welfare district, and agrees to advocate the use of these committees and to assist in the general determination of their functions. Under the Public Welfare Law these committees can advise and suggest and can recommend policies for supervision and administration, but the responsibility for all acts and decisions must remain—and we feel should remain—in the hands of the local welfare officials. State reimbursement on a local fee schedule is conditioned upon the State Department's approval of this schedule as being reasonable for the particular community rather than on the basis of a state-wide fee schedule. (The proposal to establish local fee schedules based upon local conditions in place of the present state-wide maximum fee schedule represents an important concession to the viewpoint of organized medicine, particularly in the Metropolitan Area. Editor's Note.)

"Abolition of the system wherein medical questions are submitted to the State Department for decision is brought about automatically through the introduction of the new medical plan and the 'prior authorization' system is transferred to the local agencies under local professional control. Considerable study is now being given to the question of medicine and drugs—a few localities having reached a fairly satisfactory solution of this problem—and it can be expected that with local assistance much of the difficulty and criticism will be eventually eliminated.

"The State Department points out that under the law it cannot guarantee free choice of physician, but draws attention to the fact that while in some localities it has been long-standing practice to employ salaried doctors, introduction of the new medical plan has had a tendency to increase consideration of the use of the fee-for-service basis since provision is made for local medical control.' "

The success of negotiations in the State of New York was counterbalanced on April 4, by the conviction of the American Medical Association et al., on charges of violation of the Anti-Trust Law. What would be the effect of this decision on the future of American medicine? Many physicians felt that it was the beginning of a major effort to force the socialization of medicine upon the people by somewhat legalistic destruction of the authority of the A.M.A., its bitter opponent.

In the New York State Legislature the Compulsory Health Insurance Bill, as well as the State Medicine Bill were killed in committee.

For the last time the Society held a Dinner Dance at Westchester Country Club at Rye, on June 14, attended by about one hundred and fifty members, their wives and guests. Dr. Samuel J. Kopetzky, President, Medical Society of the State of New York brought the greetings of that Society. Dr. Benjamin Watson of New York was to be the guest speaker. However, the Bulletin records that "the spirit of the occasion was such that the doctor pocketed his manuscript and regaled the assemblage . . . with Scotch . . . stories."

The Westchester County Department of Health presented its ten year report May 9, under the title "Forward to Health, at the Eighty-Second Meeting of the County Board of Health."

For nearly a year the Society's Committee on Medical Preparedness had been preparing information on the availability of the physicians of the County for military service. In June, the Bulletin carried the following announcement:

"It is anticipated that the War Department, through its liaison officer at the headquarters of the American Medical Association will begin to call for names of physicians eligible and available for military service, within the next several months. The liaison officer will obtain such names of physicians from the list maintained by the Committee on Medical Preparedness at the Headquarters of the American Medical Association.

"The Committee on Medical Preparedness must be in a position, when requested to do so, to supply names of physicians available for military service without unnecessarily depleting any particular locality of the physicians necessary to care for the civilian population. Therefore, it is essential that the Committee on Medical Preparedness have basic figures for each county in the United States, showing the minimum requirements of medical personnel needed in the event of a national emergency, for the care of the civilian population."

"The Committee on Medical Preparedness of the Westchester County Medical Society has been preparing this information for nearly a year. Questionnaires have been filled out and returned to the Society by more than 95% of the 969 physicians known to be residing in Westchester County. These questionnaires have given full information as to the individual physician's personal and professional status, number and nature of his dependents, his physical disabilities or defects, his financial commitments, contractual obligations, etc. Hospitals and health departments have furnished information concerning their full-time staffs, and every general hospital in the county, with one exception, has provided an estimate of the minimum number of attending physicians in each of its service divisions, who would be required to carry on the service in the event of a national emergency.

"In order to estimate the minimum number of general practitioners required for various communities, the county has been divided into eleven local medical areas, the gross population of each area has been determined, the density of population in each area computed, and a formula has been developed allowing for the factor of density, whereby the Committee has been able to estimate how many general practitioners should be reserved for each community, in order to ascertain that the county as a whole will have one general practitioner available to every fifteen hundred of the population.

"The final report on this information has been furnished to the American Medical Association. The Committee, however, is continuing its study in an effort to develop a more satisfactory measuring stick for the needs of general hospitals. The Committee has been greatly assisted in its work by the generous cooperation of individual physicians who have furnished information concerning themselves, the Medical Boards and Superintendents of the hospitals and many others with whom it has been necessary to confer."

The Society was also seriously studying the Associated Hospital Service Community Plan:

"The County Medical Society has been following the development of this plan with considerable interest, realizing that it will inevitably produce certain problems and maladjustments which will have to be met and solved. Recently the Comitia Minora of the Society, following informal contact with the Westchester County Hospital Association, has provided for the establishment of a special committee to meet and confer with hospital superintendents and others, in order to anticipate some of the difficulties which may arise and adjustments which will have to be made if this plan is to succeed. The Comitia Minora has declared itself in favor of the principle of this plan feeling that, as has been amply demonstrated, there is an urgent need for extending the insurance principle, especially for hospital costs, to a large group of self-supporting people of very small incomes who have not been able to subscribe to the present Associated Hospital Service plan."

Dr. Higgons spoke in various parts of the County at Service Clubs and at the meetings of other organizations on the subject of what the Medical Society does for the Community. This was in line with the attempt of the physicians through their organizations to make known to the public through the press, by speakers, over the radio, the facilities available for modern diagnosis and treatment at reasonable cost which medicine through its institutions had been fighting to provide, without sacrifice of high standards of medical service, and with the maintenance of physician-patient relationships.

The medical and hospital facilities of the county had been surveyed by the Society; the minimum medical personnel required for the proper emergency care of the civilian population determined; Catastrophe units had been organized in cooperation with the American Red Cross; and complete cooperation with the County Defense Council had been established.

Interest in the scientific sessions continued unabated. The Comitia Minora ordered that notices of all meetings and activities be sent to the medical officers at Fort Slocum in New Rochelle "in order that these officers may be given an opportunity to participate in the activities of the Society."

The Bulletin (Vol. IX, No. 10, October, 1941, p. 15) carried the resolution of the Society on the death of Dr. Henry T. Kelly,

Historian, deceased, September 8, 1941, first Editor of the News Bulletin, and subsequently Editor of the Westchester Medical Bulletin.

The One Hundred Forty-Fourth Annual Meeting was held at New York Hospital, November 18, 1941, with President Higgons in the chair. Dr. W. W. Bauer, Director of Health Education of the American Medical Association was the guest speaker. Dr. Higgons the retiring president emphasized in his address "the duty of the profession to interpret and explain the social and economic basis upon which good medical care for the public must depend."

Officers elected for 1941-1942 were:

President:	GEORGE C. ADIE
President-Elect:	E. CHRISTOPHER WOOD
Vice-President:	WARING WILLIS
Secretary:	VIRGINIO MINERVINI
Treasurer:	W. ALEX. NEWLANDS

Dr. George C. Adie, the incoming president in his address stressed the service which the profession has the opportunity of rendering the public in forestalling unsound and politically inspired experimentation with medical care, while at the same time counselling the government as to sound methods of improving the health of the people. Of the preparations for war he said:

"As members of this Society our problems and interests are rather restricted, but in one regard they are similar to any other group and I refer in particular to the effects the present war may have upon us. Some of our members have joined one branch or another of the service and it would appear that many more are going to be called up. Many interns serving in our hospitals have been taken into service thereby tending to throw a greater daily burden upon us. The nursing staffs have been depleted by enlistment, thus making the care of patients more difficult. Certain activities relating to defense problems, namely catastrophe units, organized on a local and county wide basis, have been initiated. These are immediate and obvious effects related to our profession. The similarity between this group and any other body lies in the indirect effect resulting from the vast defense program.

"Certain changes in our social structure are bound to result which will have a distinct bearing on the future of the physician and public alike. I refer to the ever present desire of the Federal Administration to set up some form of compulsory health insurance. We have not heard much about this subject of late because it has been submerged by the business of spending for armament and the creation of a large army and navy. If we were at all suspicious we should be particularly on our guard when there is an apparent lull in the promotion of a scheme.

"We should be ever watchful for signs and symptoms indicating that the government believes the defense program needs supportive therapy in the form of an injection of compulsory health insurance or some form of State Medicine. The direct effect of such a law passed in the excitement of defense would not only alter our relations with patients and lower the standard of American Medicine but would add greatly to the already large tax burden

because of the enormous sum required to put such a plan into action. Even clothed in the guise of defense this appropriation would rightly come under the head of non-defense spending."

On December 7th the Japanese struck at Pearl Harbor, and the Nation was at war.

1942.

The Bulletin for January carried on page 7, a special New Year's message from the President of the Society in which he told of its activities:

"The Medical Society of the County of Westchester has lived through every great war in America's history, except the American Revolution which took place just before the Society was founded.

"This present war will find our Society better prepared than ever before to meet its responsibilities. This is especially fortunate, because those responsibilities will be far more extensive than any we have ever faced before, either in peace-time or war-time.

"Our government has made it plain that it hopes to avoid the unfortunate result of random selection of medical personnel for the armed forces which in the last World War resulted in many communities being seriously deprived of needed medical service for the home population. This time, we are assured, physicians will first be taken from those communities which can spare them, and the needs of the local civilian population, the local hospitals and other institutions will be taken into account. Fortunately your Society has prepared for the emergency well in advance, and we have forwarded to the American Medical Association, through the medium of our State Society, a study of the basic needs of each community and a digest of information furnished by individual physicians as to their availability for service away from home, so that physicians can be selected for the government services with a minimum of personal or family inconvenience or sacrifice, and without depriving any community in the county of the minimum personnel required to carry on civilian medical care.

"Your Society is taking an active,—in fact a leading part, in the planning and development of Emergency Medical Service for the civilian population under the auspices of the County and Local Defense Councils. Much of this work remains at present in the planning stage and we have a tremendous job ahead of us to translate our plans into reality. It is encouraging, however, to know that we can expect the willing assistance of every practicing doctor in the county.

"In addition to the Emergency Medical Service, we may expect great demands to be put upon our members during the coming year in relation to Draft Board work. It is safe to say that the Army and Navy will be substantially increased in personnel during 1942, and the initial burden of physical examinations will still fall upon voluntary groups of physicians serving local draft boards."

The American Red Cross had been active since 1940 in teaching first aid. In that year the Westchester County Chapter had certified 2,436; in 1941, 8,400; and expected in 1942 to train 15,000.

Four hospitals were already training nurses' aids and in 1942 three more were preparing to give these courses.

The Medical Preparedness Committee of the Westchester County Medical Society held its first meeting, July 8, 1940. Its report on Page 9 of the Bulletin reviews its work:

"On July 29, 1940 the State Medical Society held a conference of secretaries of county medical societies, at which time each county society was requested to form its own medical preparedness committee, and the work of these committees was outlined for the guidance of the individual societies.

"Later on, in the summer of 1940, the New York State Temporary Legislative Commission to Formulate a Long Range Health Program was requested by the Governor to take over the functions of a Health and Preparedness Committee for the State Government. At that time it was decided to request the Board of Supervisors or County Executive in each county to appoint a local County Health and Preparedness Committee as an agency corresponding to the State Commission, to be composed of representatives of each local agency interested in the health program. It was also officially recommended that the chairman of the Medical Preparedness Committee of the County Medical Society should be appointed chairman of the official Health Preparedness Committee in each county.

"Several months later Defense Councils were established in each county, and again the recommendation was made that the chairman of the County Medical Society's Committee on Medical Preparedness be automatically made the chairman of the Health and Sanitation Committee of the local County Defense Council.

"Thus, in Westchester County, Dr. Erich H. Restin of Mount Vernon, having accepted appointment "for the duration" as chairman of the Medical Society's committee, eventually found himself chairman also of the local committee of the Long Range Health Program Commission and the official Health and Sanitation Committee of the County Defense Council. These last two committees were combined in the summer of 1941, and there now exists only one Health and Sanitation Committee of the County Defense Council, although the Medical Society's special Committee on Medical Preparedness retains its independent existence and serves in an advisory capacity to the County Defense Council as well as to the County Medical Society itself.

"The first actual steps toward the provision of Emergency Medical Service for the civilian population was taken in March, when it was decided to establish "catastrophe units" in connection with each of the general hospitals. The Medical Society committee immediately requested and obtained the cooperation of a number of the chiefs of surgical divisions in the various hospitals and these names were turned over to the American Red Cross which proceeded with the organization of "catastrophe units."

"In the late spring of 1941, the Westchester County Defense Council began to concern itself actively with the development of emergency medical service throughout the county, but it was not until July 30th that Mayor La Guardia, as United States Director of Civilian Defense, issued Medical Division Bulletin No. 1, on Emergency Medical Service for Civilian Defense. This bulletin contained a preliminary outline of a recommended medical defense set-up for local communities. Shortly after it was received a representative of the County Defense Council and a representative of the County Medical Society met in a series of conferences to develop a plan for Westchester which would adapt the principal recommendations of Bulletin No. 1,

to local conditions and furnish guidance to the local Defense Councils throughout the county in translating Bulletin No. 1 into local terms.

"On October 1, 1941, the Medical Preparedness Committee of the Society met in conference with the Chairman of the County Defense Council and reviewed the program as developed to that date. It was indicated that this program would have to be revised still further and broken down into about fifty local defense council areas, instead of the eleven natural hospital areas into which the county is logically divided. The plan was approved in principle at that time and the Committee of the County Medical Society also made a number of recommendations to be transmitted to local defense councils, as to the personnel of emergency medical services in their localities.

"The Emergency Medical Service plan was then further revised in detail by the County Defense Council, and formally issued as Appendix E, on Emergency Medical Service, by the County Defense Council on November 12, 1941. At the request of the Defense Council the County Medical Society committee subsequently prepared a breakdown of the Emergency Medical Service in each of the fifty separate jurisdictions in the county under the terms recommended by Appendix E, and a complete breakdown was finally issued to each local jurisdiction on December 13, 1941. This analysis included specific recommendations as to the minimum organization and personnel recommended to each local jurisdiction and practical suggestions for the organization of all the local units considered necessary for adequate civilian defense in the medical field."

In February, the first Honor Roll of members serving with the Armed Forces was published: 36 regular members, 4 junior members and 3 associate members. (Bull. Vol. X, No. 2, p. 10)

Since 1941 Drs. Arthur F. Heyl, Henry B. Wightman and Reginald Higgons had been added as Associate Editors of the Bulletin by the Comitia Minora. Dr. Wightman had been assigned the work of "hobby editor", and reference to the Bulletins of 1941 and 1942 will reveal the excellent work he accomplished in stimulating interest in this department.

The Medical Expense Fund now had been organized and was operating under constant supervision of the State Insurance Department in Westchester County and the Metropolitan Area; One-third of the physicians of the County had joined up with it. The Society was actively urging all members to join this plan as participating physicians.

On July 30, 1942, Dr. William A. Holla was appointed Commissioner of Health for Westchester County, replacing Dr. George H. Ramsey who had resigned. Dr. Holla had been serving the Society in that year as a member of the Committee on Medical Preparedness.

In 1943, he was a member of the Committee on Public Health and in 1944, chairman of the Subcommittee on Community Health Programs of the Society's Public Health Committee. In 1945 he was appointed Chairman of the Public Health Committee in which capacity he has served since then.

During the Spring the Society conducted a series of teaching sessions for doctors on emergency surgical procedures and developed plans with various hospitals whereby personnel and equipment for major operating units could be transported to any community in an emergency.

In April the Westchester Nursing Association (District 16 of the New York State Nurses Association) was organized with 250 charter members, and began to work closely with the County Medical Society with frequent interchange of members on special committees of each organization.

The Society foresaw the possible need and urged the County Defense Council to augment the supply of blood and blood-plasma in storage throughout the county for emergency needs. It also established a plan for cooperation with the Red Cross in obtaining the services of physicians for examination of blood donors. It also approved the recommendation of its Public Health Committee for a war-time smallpox vaccination campaign at a fee of \$1.00 per person, and a campaign of diphtheria immunization for all children up to 10 years of age without fee.

Leaflets were prepared and distributed to the public and radio talks instituted concerning ways of conserving doctors' time and travel. In May, Dr. John J. Moorehead addressed the Society telling of the medical work at Pearl Harbor. In August, about 103 regular members, 16 Junior members, 8 associate members and 39 non-member physicians were in service with the Armed Forces.

In September Dr. E. Christopher Wood resigned as President-elect as he had entered the service with the Army Air Corps. The Comitia Minora appointed Dr. George C. Adie as President-Elect. He thus served as both President and President-Elect until the November Annual Meeting when, automatically, according to the revised By-Laws he succeeded himself as President. In so acting the Comitia Minora (Bul. Vol. X, No. 11, Nov. 1942, p. 4)

... "asserted that the interests of the Society in these times demand a continuity of the most experienced leadership available. It was stated that several members under forty-five have conspicuously earned the distinction of being nominated for President, but that in view of the current demand of the military services for all available physicians under forty-five, none of these candidates could be considered. Counsel to the Society advised the Comitia Minora that it is proper to appoint the sitting President as President-Elect, to succeed himself, and entirely legal for one man to hold office both as President and President-Elect for a limited period of time.

"Dr. Adie, whose professional and civic responsibilities are already very heavy indeed, has acceded to this arrangement with reluctance and at considerable sacrifice, and we may say, with a recognition of duty plain and clear."

In November the One Hundred Forty-Fifth Annual Meeting was held at New York Hospital, White Plains, on the 17th, President George C. Adie in the chair.

Mr. James E. Bryan, Executive Secretary presented his tenth annual report.

The Society heard Judge William H. Wadhams of East Jewett, N. Y., and New York City in an inspired address "The Fight for Freedom." Judge Wadhams had assisted in the drafting of the original covenant of the League of Nations and was formerly legal adviser to the Indian Chamber of Princes.

The yearly resolutions supporting the annual appeals of the Westchester Cancer Committee and the Westchester and Yonkers Tuberculosis and Public Health Associations were endorsed. All committee reports were adopted.

The officers elected for 1942-1943 were:

President (<i>to succeed himself</i>):	GEORGE C. ADIE
President-Elect:	MERWIN E. MARSLAND
Vice-President:	ROY D. DUCKWORTH
Secretary:	HENRY E. MCGARVEY
Treasurer:	W. ALEX. NEWLANDS

Tribute was paid to the many members of the Society who remained at their posts of duty in the County often in the face of much direct or implied criticism.

"Not all the young men have gone, however. Some of those within the draft age have been rejected by the services for minor physical defects. Others, have been temporarily restrained from accepting commissions in the Army and Navy because of their special contributions to the public welfare in their civilian capacities. In all such cases, these men have seemed to the Westchester County Medical Society, to be necessary for the time at least to the proper conduct of civilian medical care. Frequently, these young men who cannot yet be replaced by women physicians or older men, are remaining in civil practice at great sacrifice of their personal preferences in response to the wish of the Federal Manpower Commission and of their county medical society that civilian medical services shall not be stripped of the personnel necessary and indispensable to their proper conduct.

"They also serve who only stand and wait."

1943.

The enormous volume of work thrown upon the Society now began to be complicated by diminished personnel to accomplish it. Those physicians who remained were overloaded with work in their respective communities but yet cheerfully undertook to continue their own work with the Society and to assume that of those who had left. However, the number of Regular Meetings per year of the Society for the duration of the war was reduced

from 8 to 5. A statement of the aims of the Society appeared in the January 1943 Bulletin (Vol. XI, No. 1, p. 3)

SOCIETY AIMS IN 1943.

1. To maintain the opportunities of practicing physicians to keep abreast of advances in medicine through as complete a schedule of Society meetings as may be possible under the circumstances.
2. To maintain communications with our members in service and to safeguard, insofar as possible, their professional good will while they are absent in the service of our country.
3. To satisfy as rapidly and adequately as may be possible, the requirements of the "home front" for medical service in the event of emergency or epidemic, and despite diminished numbers of medical personnel available.
4. To seek out every promising opportunity for the extension of preventive medicine and health service to the public, with particular attention to industrial workers.
5. To promote the acceptance of medical expense insurance and to assure its successful and satisfactory operation by every means at our command.

Posters were printed to be placed in physicians' offices "requesting patients to remember their family physician (if he had joined the Armed Forces) and to return to him after the war." The Society also approved a letter to hospitals describing the need for nurses in the services and urging physicians to discourage unnecessary use of nursing service by private patients. The Society also endorsed the establishment of County Health Laboratories, but discontinued the Westchester Physicians' Credit Registry. It accepted trusteeship of Hospital Unit "B" Fund from the first World War amounting to approximately \$4000.

During the year Dr. Wightman who had left the County was replaced on the Bulletin Board by Dr. Ferdinand M. Jordan, and Drs. Merwin Marsland and George C. Adie were added to it in December. Dr. Edward C. Marsh who was probably the first doctor in the County to be called to active duty from the reserves, was on leave of absence as was also Dr. E. Christopher Wood.

The Society in conjunction with the various local hospitals set up plans for handling emergency night calls for physicians through the hospital switchboards.

In June, just before the meeting of the American Medical Association Senator Wagner introduced for himself and Senator Murray with the aid of Congressman Dingell in the House of Representatives, the Wagner-Murray-Dingell social security plan. This bill provoked renewed activity in the Westchester County Medical Society. Resolutions opposing the medical and hospital sections of the bill were exhaustively debated and a final resolution was passed at the November meeting (Bull. Vol. XI, No. 12, Dec. 1943, p. 20) urging "all voluntary agencies and organizations

interested in the development and extension of good medical care to oppose the passage of the medical and hospital sections of the proposed bill" and that copies of the resolution be sent to the bill's authors and to our representatives in both branches of Congress, . . . and to other organizations interested in the public health and to the lay press of the County.

The One Hundred Forty sixth Annual Meeting was held at New York Hospital, White Plains, November 16th, with President George C. Adie in the chair. Dr. Peter Irving, Secretary and General Manager of the Medical Society of the State of New York was a guest of the Society and discussed briefly current State Society activities. The Speaker of the meeting was Dr. Reginald Fitz, Chairman of the Procurement and Assignment Service for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He emphasized the historical forces which were making "more and more radical and accelerated change in medical practice."

The retiring President, Dr. Adie, in his address criticised the Public Relations program of the A.M.A.; he proposed that the individual doctor become a public relations agent for medicine and that lay groups should be instructed in and be brought over to the side of medicine.

The Officers elected for 1943-1944 were:

President:	MERWIN E. MARSLAND
President-Elect:	LAURANCE D. REDWAY
Vice President:	ISADORE ZADEK
Secretary:	HENRY E. MCGARVEY
Treasurer:	W. ALEX. NEWLANDS

The incoming President spoke briefly in tribute to those serving in the Armed Forces and extolled the work of the "little men" who were doing the work by the application of their personal skills and dexterity in industrial production that the giant industries on their rigid mass production work could not do.

1944.

A discussion of "Public Health in Wartime" was the theme of the January, 1944, meeting of the Society. The perennial battle against the proposals in the Legislature to amend the law in such a way as to recognize and legalize Chiropractic was again anticipated. The Moreland Act Investigation of abuses by physicians under the Workmen's Compensation Act had been concluded. The Society again urged the A.M.A. to establish a Washington office or Bureau of Information; and determined upon an "immediate resurvey of all local communities to determine which communities

can spare any additional physicians for the armed services." The pressure of war was continually mounting. Many of the hospitals were feeling the nurse shortage acutely, as well as that of operating personnel. In spite of nurses' aids, grey ladies, pink ladies and other volunteer personnel the hospitals were forced to restrict their accommodations sharply. Always the calls for more nurses, more doctors continued. Yet the very necessary demands of the several communities and the health and continuous operation of industry had to be maintained.

Early in the year the Society began to consider the problems of the returning veterans. The Westchester Medical Veterans' Loan Fund was established against future need. Letters and personal news from the members all over the world continued to pour into the office and were published in the Bulletin.

A most gracious gesture which is our privilege to record was that of Wing Commander R. W. Durand of the R.A.F. The Commander and his entire medical and nursing unit of fifteen men and a nurse had volunteered their services while their ship was in the port of New York for repairs, to the Director of Grasslands Hospital. They proposed to spend their entire leave working as volunteers at the hospital. This they did.

"Comdr. Durand and Sister Barnes representing the group, were honored at a dinner given them on March 10th at the Roger Smith Hotel by the Medical Staff of Grasslands Hospital. Arrangements for the dinner were made by Dr. E. L. Harmon, Director, and Dr. Horatio Perez, Assistant Director of the Hospital.

"The dinner proved to be a most gala event, climaxed by an address by Comdr. Durand, in which he spoke most interestingly of the work of the medical officers in the R.A.F. and recounted with charming modesty some of his own experiences on duty.

"Among the other guests present were: Commissioner Ruth Taylor of the County Welfare Department, Commissioner William A. Holla of the County Health Department, Hugh Robertson, Vice-President of the Macy Westchester Newspapers, Dr. M. E. Marsland, President and Mr. Bryan, Executive Secretary of the County Medical Society and others. Dr. M. D. Touart of Bronxville, President of the Medical Staff, presided.

"A few days later Comdr. Durand was the guest of honor at a dinner meeting of the Editorial Board of the Westchester Medical Bulletin. The Commander, who is a former Assistant Secretary of the British Medical Association, conveyed to the local physicians much interesting information about the affairs of organized medicine in England, and spoke rather frankly of his views regarding the national medical program in his homeland. He also has a wealth of good stories and anecdotes which he shared with his new-found American colleagues."

The Honor Roll of medical men in the Services now reached in April the total of 324; 241 members of the Society and 83 non-members.

Announcement of the opening of the A.M.A.'s Washington office is made in the May Bulletin, page 9. Dr. Joseph S. Lawrence formerly executive officer of the Medical Society of the State of New York for twenty years, was put in this important and difficult position. This action caused much satisfaction in the Society which for so long had urged that it be done.

The James Ewing Award "as a token of recognition and commendation for distinguished service to the people and to the profession of Westchester County contributing to the understanding and control of malignant disease" was bestowed by the President Dr. Marsland, on Dr. Herbert Richard Charlton, of Bronxville, May 16, 1944.

Formal hearings in the cases of eight physicians, members of the Society charged with violations of the Workmen's Compensation Law were arranged by the Compensation Committee and the expenses of these hearings were borne by the Society as to obtaining evidence and making a record of testimony.

On June 1, 1944, Mr. James E. Bryan, resigned his position as Executive Secretary which he had held for twelve years, to become Executive Secretary of the Medical Society of the County of New York. His resignation to be effective September 1, of that year was "accepted with deep regret" by the Comitia Minora. In accepting his resignation the Comitia said (Bull. Vol. XII, No. 7, p. 9):

"Mr. Bryan has been the competent and inspired managing editor of this Bulletin since 1933 when it first saw the light of day on April 1st of that year, with six pages of copy and just enough advertising to cover the cost of production. His genius and energy with the occasional good natured assistance of the Editorial Board has carried the Bulletin through 135 consecutive monthly issues. Commencing during the presidency of Dr. Andrew Eggston, the Bulletin has gradually developed to a point where it is now generally recognized throughout the country as one of the most alert, progressive and widely quoted journals of its kind in America. Of the original Editorial Board, three members remain, Mr. Bryan and two tough, unsinkable, non-inflammatory but aging physicians. These three have weathered the storms, the scurrilous chit-chat, the food and corrosive drink, the forced labor and occasional inspiration of Bulletin meetings for 135 consecutive months.

"The Scots say, 'It's no lost, wha' a friend gets.'" In this instance Mr. Bryan leaves us to comfort and solace the Medical Society of the County of New York, our friend and neighbor to the South. There seem to be many opportunities in his new work to stimulate and encourage his growth. His experience in Westchester both as Executive Secretary and as Managing Editor of the Bulletin provide him with a firm foundation for the continuation of his growth, stimulated by the larger group with which he will have to do and the manifold problems which must necessarily arise in such a group. He has earned a great affection among us, a shirt-sleeve affection born of hard work and intimate contact, and has left the stamp of his personality upon the Society and its institutions, but especially upon the Bulletin, the format and typography of which were largely of his selection.

"In 1933 there was no precedent for a Bulletin of the kind which Westchester now possesses. As a matter of fact this creation is unique among the publications of the various counties of the Nation. It has flourished because it has exerted a positive leadership, because it has explored new fields for the physician membership of the County Medical Society and because it has said straightforwardly what in the opinion of the Board, needed to be said. It has never lacked attractiveness for its Editorial Board nor compromised with its standards of excellence. This honor must be shared between Mr. Bryan and the Editorial Board and will always remain as a lasting memorial to the men who have participated in its creation."

In September, Mr. Boyden Roseberry became Executive Secretary of the Society and Managing Editor of the Bulletin.

"He was born in De Ruyter, New York, reared in South Dakota and Florida, attended Vanderbilt and Peabody Colleges in Tennessee and held his first position as a teacher in the Anglo-Chinese Schools of Singapore and Penang.

"He returned to this country for further graduate study in the social sciences at Columbia University. During the past twelve years he has been engaged in reorganizing and administering the health and institutional programs of various social agencies and has also done some public health and community organization work.

"Mr. Roseberry spent the past four years as Director of the Medical Department of the Children's Aid Society of New York. As a part of his responsibilities in this position he managed their two convalescent homes in Westchester County, one in Chappaqua and the other in Valhalla, so he is not entirely unfamiliar with the County. In fact, he has worked with several of the physicians of this Society, as well as with the hospital and other institutional administrators of the County.

"He served on the Executive Board of the New York Public Health Association and was a member of the Westchester and the Greater New York Hospital Associations.

"Mr. Roseberry brings to his work in Westchester a wealth of experience which should be to the great advantage of the Society.

"We all join in welcoming him to his new duties."

In September a most noteworthy address was presented to the Society at its Regular meeting on the 19th, by Dr. Geoffrey W. Rake, Director of the Division of Microbiology at the Squibb Institute of Medical Research. He presented a new grouping of infectious organisms, under the title "Lymphogranuloma-Psittacosis Organisms."

During the year much study and several special meetings with Pathologists of the County were required looking toward the establishment of a County Laboratory. A statement of society policy was formulated and adopted with respect to its establishment.

The One Hundred Forty Seventh Annual Meeting was held at New York Hospital, White Plains, November 21, 1944, with President Merwin E. Marsland in the Chair. A Symposium on

"The Future of Medicine in the United States" was held, the guest speakers being Dr. Edward Cuniffe, President-Elect of the Medical Society of the State of New York and Chairman of the Judicial Council of the A.M.A., and Dr. Louis Bauer, Speaker of the House of Delegates of the State Society and Trustee of the American Medical Association. Drs. Adie, Parsons, Archibald and Todd acted for the Westchester County Medical Society as discussants of the material presented by the guest speakers.

The retiring President, Dr. Marsland, suggested in a short but well thought out address ways in which the meetings of the Society could be improved. His full address on page 9 of the Bulletin and the suggestions made therein should be reconsidered.

Officers elected for 1944-1945 were:

President:	LAURANCE D. REDWAY
President-Elect:	ISADORE ZADEK
Vice President:	ROBERT B. ARCHIBALD
Secretary:	HENRY E. MCGARVEY
Treasurer:	W. ALEX. NEWLANDS

The year was marked by a severe epidemic of poliomyelitis reported in full by Dr. Margaret Bashford, Resident Pediatrician, Grasslands Hospital. With the assistance of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis extra wards were opened and provision was made for the 109 patients who were discharged improved, the four who died, and the fifty nine who remained under treatment at the time of the report in October.

1945.

Many changes occurred during the year. The new Executive Secretary, had the difficult task of familiarizing himself with his new duties under wartime conditions. The personnel of the Society's business office underwent a complete change at the beginning of the year. Most of the officers were carrying heavy overloads in their work and many could not give the undivided attention to their tasks for the Medical Society which otherwise they would have given. Dr. Archibald took over the active direction of the Bulletin. It was decided to acquaint the membership and those of the public who would see the Society's publication on waiting room tables or elsewhere with the hospital facilities of the County, and the cover of the Bulletin starting with the February 1945 issue, was thereafter devoted to a series of pictures of the various hospitals.

The United Medical Service Plan was launched in January to a good start backed by the seventeen county medical societies of the Greater New York Area. And in the County the incipient problem

of the Neurotic Disability Program due to the war was receiving attention. The nurse shortage was becoming alarmingly acute.

The January Regular Meeting had been set for the sixteenth, but one of the worst blizzards in years struck suddenly. The meeting was cancelled by telephone at the last moment. The postponed meeting was held in February and was devoted to Psychosomatic Medicine. After more than two years' work by a Study Committee, a Mental Hygiene Association was formed in the County. On March 1, the Association submitted a set of principles governing its planning to the Comitia Minora of the Society which principles were unanimously approved. (Bull. Vol. XIII, No. 4, April 1945, p. 10).

On April 17, the Society held one of its most successful meetings at the invitation of the Eastern Aircraft Plant, Division of General Motors, at North Tarrytown. An open forum on Industrial Medicine was held and a collation enjoyed by all. The members of the Society were invited to inspect the plant under the guidance of Mr. Carl E. Hoehn, the Plant Manager. Dr. Louis J. Berg, Medical Director of Eastern Aircraft, Tarrytown Division spoke on "Industrial Relationships with the Medical Profession," and Dr. Clarence D. Selby, Chief Medical Consultant, General Motors Corporation, also spoke on "The Job of the Medical Profession in the Rehabilitation of Veterans." Over 200 members attended and enjoyed also the moving picture "Maintenance of Industrial Hygiene at Eastern Aircraft," made by Dr. J. F. Johnson, Medical Director, Eastern Aircraft, Trenton Division.

In June an exhaustive study of the "Distribution of Medical Care in Westchester County" was made by Mr. Roseberry concluding with "the findings of this study indicate conclusively that in 1940 the distribution of Medical care in Westchester County was highly adequate, and even in 1945 there is safe coverage for all medical needs." Hospital and Nursing Services were also surveyed. (Bull. Vol. XIII, No. 6, June, 1945, entire issue).

A motion was approved at the June meeting by a majority vote that "the Comitia Minora of the Westchester County Medical Society approve the passage of a Basic Science Law for New York State." In June also a comprehensive report was made by Dr. Alfred C. Emmel, Chairman, Maternal Health Committee, on "Maternal Mortality in Westchester County, 1944."

May 8th had seen Victory in Europe and August 13, Victory in Japan. The Atomic Age had been initiated with the bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. And with the conclusion of the long

struggle the Society turned its attention to the "Medical Approach to Post-War Emotional Problems."

The September meeting of the Society heard Dr. Edward Weiss, Professor of Clinical Medicine at Temple University on this topic. Dr. Carl Binger, Assistant Professor of Psychiatric Medicine at Cornell University Medical College also spoke informally on the subject. Dr. William S. Holla, Commissioner of Health of Westchester County outlined the origin and development of the Mental Hygiene Program for the County. Dr. Edwina Kittredge of Yonkers, Dr. Reginald A. Higgons of Portchester, and Dr. F. Morgan Pruyn of Mt. Kisco discussed the papers and Colonel Lee R. Pierce, commented on the problem of combat neuroses. Dr. Bernard Glueck reviewed the beginning of psychiatric work in the County. This was the first peace-time meeting in four years. A motion was made seconded and carried that the "Westchester County Medical Society be placed on record as favoring the selection of duly qualified physicians for hospital appointments in Westchester County irrespective of race, creed or color."

Chapter II, Section 3 of the By-laws, concerning membership, was amended to read, "The application must be accompanied by the County Society dues and the State Society assessment for the current year, but if the application is not acted upon by the Society before the first day of November, such County dues and State assessment shall be credited as of the next calendar year."

The women physicians of the Society in June had "the greatest numerical representation in the membership since 1797." (Bull. Vol. XIII, No. 10, p. 17, 20). On October 2 a special dinner meeting of the Officers of the Society and many women physician members of the Society was held at the Roger Smith Hotel. This meeting resulted in many expressions of opinion with regard to the participation of women physicians of the Society in its work. "The meeting closed with the feeling," says the Bulletin, "that women members of the Society will play an increasing part in the work of organized medicine."

The Staff of the Bulletin was increased in 1945 by the addition of Dr. Wm. G. Childress as Associate Editor. Many of the medical officers from overseas were now commencing to come home, others not so fortunate were becoming restive at being retained in the Services. The Medical Veterans' Committee, Dr. E. Leslie Burwell and the Society were doing what they could to be of assistance to those who were desirous of relocating in the County.

The One Hundred Forty-Eighth Annual Meeting was held at New York Hospital, White Plains, Nov. 20, with the President, Dr. Laurance D. Redway, in the chair. The speaker of the Sci-

entific Session was Mr. George P. Farrell, Director of the Bureau of Medical Care Insurance of the Medical Society of the State of New York. Mr. Farrell traced the origin and development of the motivating factors back of the proposed compulsory insurance plans, and showed what could be done and what is being done to develop plans for voluntary insurance. His paper was discussed by Dr. Robert Archibald, Dr. Andrew Eggston and Dr. Maximilian Touart who pointed out some of the factors which seem to be obstructing "the satisfactory progress of the United Medical Service Program of voluntary health insurance."

A resolution was passed "that the Medical Society of the County of Westchester authorize the Comitia Minora or its representatives to negotiate with the Veterans Administration in regard to a plan for local out-patient medical care for veterans."

The Comitia Minora had discontinued the Special Committee on War Participation and established as of October, 1945, a Medical Veterans Committee with Dr. E. Leslie Burwell as Chairman, to facilitate the handling of medical veterans' problems in the County.

Officers elected for 1945-1946 were:

President:	ISADORE ZADEK
President-Elect:	ROBERT B. ARCHIBALD
Vice President:	WILLIAM G. CHILDRESS
Secretary:	EDWIN J. DEALY
Treasurer:	HAROLD W. KIPP

1946.

Interest continued in the psychiatric problems arising as a result of the war. The President of the Westchester County Medical Society was made a permanent officer of the Mental Hygiene Association in order to link the Society more closely to the development of this work in the County. Although nurses were being discharged from the Armed Services, 26,000 of them by the first of January; with 115,000 cadet students enrolled in the schools of nursing as of December 1945, hospitals in the New York Metropolitan area were forced to close more beds because of nursing shortages. Westchester continued to be severely affected.

The Veteran Medical Officers who had returned to the County were represented ably among the officers of the Society by the Secretary and Treasurer, and the Chairman of the Membership Committee. The women physicians were also represented on the Comitia Minora by the Chairman of the Public Relations Committee Dr. Margaret Loder. It has been assumed that this was the

first time a woman physician had been a member of the Comitia Minora. In preparing the material for this history, however, it was found that a Dr. Daisy Orleman had been Secretary of the Society from 1901-1904. No information concerning her has yet come to light. (See page 49 Part I.). Also in 1946, the Associate Editorial Board was increased by the addition of Drs. Edwin L. Harmon, Edward H. Marsh and E. Christopher Wood, the latter two having returned from service during the year. Dr. Arthur Heyl resigned from the Board for reasons of ill health, after many years of devoted service.

The January meeting of the Society heard Dr. Yale Kneeland, Jr., Assistant Professor of Medicine at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York who spoke on "The Clinical Use of Antibiotics." Dr. Axel Hjort and Dr. James Flexner led the discussion, with Dr. William Grillo and Dr. Ann Kuttner. This was the first extemporaneous discussion before the Society to be taken down by electrical transcription through the courtesy of the Sound Scriber Company. The entire address is published in the Bulletin (Vol. XIV, No. 2, Feb. 1946, p. 9. et seq). The Anti-Vivisection Bill then in the Legislature, was opposed by a resolution "That the Medical Society of the County of Westchester strongly endorses the principle of research on dogs and other animals as an aid to human and animal welfare, and as an aid to public health." It was also carried on motion, that the Society "endorse, and cooperate with the Accident Prevention Program of the State Department of Health."

In March the Legislative Committee prepared a series of articles on the Medical Practice Act vs. A Basic Science Law which were published in the Bulletin. Revised Medical Policies and Procedures of the Westchester County Department of Family and Child Welfare were digested also in the Bulletin for March, 1946, (p. 14). Much criticism of the Pepper Bill also known as the Maternal and Child Welfare Act of 1945 appeared in the Bulletin since it was felt that "in brief this bill provides complete medical care and health supervision for all mothers and children who elect to participate in the benefits of this program. The mothers are eligible for care at public expense during pregnancy and delivery, and the children from conception to the age of twenty-one."

At the April meeting a resolution approving "recent amendments to the public health law concerning the care of tuberculosis patients, recommends that Westchester County maintain local county ownership and operation of its tuberculosis hospital at Grasslands with State reimbursement." Alcoholism in Westchester, the Medical Problems of a Hospital in a Small City, Lessons from

Military Psychiatry were discussed; also Treatment of Acute Alcoholism by the General Practitioner at the May meeting. A resolution was passed to the effect that suitable facilities such as an alcoholic ward at Grasslands Hospital should be set up and that County facilities for the care and treatment of chronic alcoholics should be provided.

In September Dr. Irving S. Wright addressed the Society on "The Use of Anticoagulant Therapy in Cardiovascular Diseases." It was moved and passed that the Society accept the invitation of the County Council of Social Agencies on recommendation of the Public Relations Committee, to become a "county-wide member . . . as it was felt that the members of the Society should have a voice in planning and promoting health and welfare projects in the County. It was also moved and passed that a new class of membership be created by amending Chap. II Sec. 15a of the By-Laws to permit physicians engaged in hospital administration, teaching, research work and the like who might not be licensed to practice medicine in the State of New York, to be included in the membership of the Society.

The October meeting discussed the "Prediction of the Occurrence of Erythroblastosis Fetalis by Antenatal Rh Testing and Its Treatment by Complete Exchange Transfusion," by Dr. Alexander S. Wiener, Serologist and Bacteriologist in the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of New York City.

The One Hundred Forty-Ninth Annual Meeting was held at New York Hospital, White Plains, November 19th, with President Isadore Zadek in the chair.

Drs. Robert B. Hammond, Director of Anesthesia at White Plains and Grasslands Hospital and Chairman of the Anesthesiology Section of the New York State Medical Society, and Paul Wood, Assistant Professor of Anesthesia New York Medical College, presented papers on "Progressive Anesthesia", and "Newer Advances in Anesthesiology" respectively. The meeting commemorated the one hundredth anniversary of the use of ether as an anesthetic.

Officers elected for 1946-1947 were:

President:	ROBERT B. ARCHIBALD
President-Elect:	WILLIAM G. CHILDRESS
Vice-President:	WARING WILLIS
Secretary:	EDWIN J. DEALY
Treasurer:	REID HEFFNER

The addresses of the retiring President and of the incoming President though "basically optimistic concerning the future of

medical practice, sounded a note of warning in regard to certain threats and dangers and made urgent pleas for all physicians to assume greater responsibility in helping to carry forward the work of organized medicine and helping to promote better public relations." (Bull. Vol. XIV, No. 12, p. 24).

1947.

The year of the Sesquicentennial of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester started auspiciously with an address by Dr. William Godfrey Childress at the January meeting on the "Treatment of Newly Acquired Tuberculous Lesions." It was discussed by Dr. Gilbert Dalldorf, formerly pathologist at Grasslands Hospital, organizer and later Director of the County Laboratory System and presently Director of the Division of Laboratories and Research of the State Department of Health at Albany; also by Drs. John H. Korn, Edger M. Medlar, and Dr. J. Burns Amberson.

The Comitia Minora went on record as favoring the allocation of funds by the State Health Department for a study of the problem of cerebral palsy. Dr. Edward Marsh, associate editor of the Bulletin and Deputy Commissioner of the Westchester County Department of Health was appointed Honorary Consultant to the Surgeon General of the Army in Preventive Medicine.

On February 7, the President, Dr. Robert Brian Archibald died suddenly at his home in Bedford Hills, and Dr. William Godfrey Childress, President-Elect succeeded to the office.

On May 8, the Sesquicentennial number of the Bulletin (Vol. XV, No. 5) carried on its cover the reproductions of photographs of the houses of Dr. Archibald McDonald, the first president of the Society and that of William Barker in which the Society was organized in 1797.

An Anniversary Dinner has been planned for the month of November to celebrate the One Hundred Fiftieth Annual Meeting. An account of his administration during 1947 will be made by the President, Dr. William Godfrey Childress in the sesquicentennial address.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

Your historian is more than grateful to many societies and people, doctors and laymen alike who have assisted him in the preparation of this volume: The Editors of the Westchester County Bulletin; Mr. Boyden Roseberry, executive secretary of the Society and his staff, Mr. Vincent Zingaro and Mrs. Lillian Cottingham; Mrs. V. L. Redway, Curator of the Museum, Ossining Historical Society; Mr. James E. Bryan, former executive secretary of the Westchester County Medical Society, subsequently executive secretary of the Medical Society of the County of New York, and now executive secretary of New Jersey State Medical Society; Dr. E. Leslie Burwell; Dr. C. C. Sweet; Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, Director, American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass.; Mr. Elliot Baldwin Hunt, President, Ossining Historical Society; Westchester County Historical Society, White Plains, N. Y.; Dr. Ellsworth Smith of Larchmont who has furnished the data on Hospital Unit "B"; many past presidents of the Society who have assisted the current historian with notes on the important events of their administrations; Dr. Walter P. Anderton, Secretary, Medical Society of the State of New York; Dr. Archibald Malloch, Librarian, New York Academy of Medicine, and many others.

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT
ON THE OCCASION OF
THE SESQUICENTENNIAL OF THE MEDICAL
SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER

NOVEMBER 18, 1947

ON this, the occasion of the Sesquicentennial Celebration of the Society, it is altogether fitting that certain pertinent landmarks of progress and accomplishment be alluded to even though briefly. For a more detailed report I am sure that all of you will want to read the history of the Society recently elaborated and edited by your appointed historian, Dr. Laurance D. Redway. A history of the Society was first written by the late Dr. Henry T. Kelly of White Plains, New York in 1922, and presented on the occasion of the 125th Anniversary celebration of the Society which met in White Plains. Doctor Redway, with the assistance of the Curator of the Museum of the Ossining Historical Society, has done much research which has resulted in discovering many points of added interest in the early development of the Society, as well as writing its more recent history.

With due apology to Doctor Fishbein and Doctor Bauer, Westchester points with pride to its medical society which antedates that of the American Medical Association by no less than half a century, and the New York Medical Society by ten years. On May 8th, 1797, at White Plains, New York, the Medical Society of the County of Westchester was organized with a membership of eight physicians. The Society early concerned itself with the principles of medical ethics. It is through service based upon these principles of dignity, fairness though firmness, that the Society holds the respect of the public, and it is upon these principles only that it shall survive.

A County Medical Society may be likened to the front line of the Infantry. Its members are actively in combat with the enemy bringing relief and hope to suffering humanity. They are often too far removed from the post of command. The results of battle weigh heavily upon their ingenuity and determination. The doctor in the front line needs all the support possible from ancillary groups and well wishers, but he also needs and deserves to play a prominent role in planning for the future of his Profession. The nostalgia of the family doctor may be waning, but for sheer reasons of economy and humanity, who is better prepared than he to choose the weapons and mode of attack in a changing battle?

The activities of the Westchester County Society have grown enormously. Its membership has increased from a beginning of 8 in 1797 to over 1000 in 1947. Its responsibilities and opportunities have increased ten-fold until today it requires an Executive Secretary and a permanent office staff. There are eight standing and seven sub-committees in addition to the officers, censors, and delegates. Over 100 physician members are contributing their time and talents at their own expense in support of your Society.

This occasion is the third celebration of the Society. The Centennial Celebration was held in White Plains, New York in 1897. In 1922 the One Hundred Twenty-Fifth Anniversary Celebration was held at the Commodore Hotel in New York City, and tonight marks the highlight of our accession. Many distinguished physicians, deceased and living, have contributed heroically to the accomplishment of this great Society. It is during the past two decades that the Society has experienced its most rapid growth and maturity. In 1933 the activities of the Society were of sufficient magnitude to require a full-time Executive Secretary. At this time the publication of The Bulletin was begun. Under the guidance of a succession of able and interested presidents, the organizing genius of Mr. James E. Bryan, the first Executive Secretary, resulted in more committees, more meetings, more work and more interest. The dues which were gradually increased from five to twenty-five dollars, in order to carry on the work of the Society, were accepted with a minimum of objection on the floor in spite of cloakroom conferences of precocious animosity. The Westchester Medical Bulletin has been singularly successful and now, under the capable management of Mr. Boyden Roseberry, who succeeded Mr. Bryan in 1944, is establishing journalistic and remunerative records year by year.

The war years greatly increased the responsibilities of the Society. Time permits mention of only a few of its activities during this period, but noteworthy were the organization of a special committee on Medical Preparedness in 1943, the volunteer physicians services to the twenty-three draft boards in the County, cooperation with the Procurement and Assignment Board, the establishment of a Medical Emergency Service, the waiving of dues for members in the armed services, and assistance in relocation of returning veterans. These duties were performed by men who were often overworked and fatigued because of the additional demands made upon their time as a result of a shortage of physicians. The Society set a precedent for recent times by twice electing Dr. George C. Adie its President, because it was felt that Dr. Adie's

familiarity with and his interest in the Society were indispensable at that time—again demonstrating that if you have something to be done, take it to a busy man! Dr. Adie deserves the highest commendation for his services to the Society.

An important accomplishment of the Society was obtaining group accident and health insurance for all members, and I am happy at this time to report that the coverage under your policy has just been increased materially. The Society assisted in establishing a County Laboratory system and has cooperated fully with the Tuberculosis, Cancer and Polio drives. Your Board of Censors are ever alert to quackery and charlatans in guarding the public's health. Your Society has vigorously opposed the Chiropractic and the Wagner-Murray-Dingell bills to date. All of your committees and sub-committees have worked diligently and faithfully to carry on the many responsibilities of organized medicine. Four important resolutions were introduced in the House of Delegates by Westchester delegates to the State Society. One of these was endorsed by the Reference Committee and was referred to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association at its meeting in Atlantic City.

Your Society granted thirteen honorary memberships during the past year to retiring members, and sixteen members of the Society were among those honored by the State Society for having practiced fifty years or more. We are all proud of the recognition received by Westchester in the selection of Dr. Ralph Todd of Tarrytown, a former President of this Society, as Vice-President of the New York State Medical Society, and of Dr. Andrew A. Eggston of Mt. Vernon, who is a newly elected Delegate to the National Association, and who will succeed Dr. Walter W. Mott who has served the Society so long and so well in this important post.

Dr. Christopher Wood of White Plains is a member of the Council of the State Society, and Dr. Robert B. Hammond of White Plains is Chairman of the Section on Anesthesiology. Dr. Laurance D. Redway of Ossining, historian, a former President of the Society, is Assistant Managing and Literary Editor of the New York State Journal of Medicine.

Since Mr. Roseberry became Executive Secretary in 1944, the Society passed through the last years of the war and the post-war re-adjustment period successfully. Mr. Roseberry has been faced with the problems of new orientations and re-adjustments in changing economic and medical programs. I have already referred to the success of the Bulletin, and Mr. Roseberry is to be commended for his faithful services.

In succeeding to the Presidency in February, an honor of great distinction, I was mindful of the responsibilities that are a part of this honor. With your help I pledged myself to carry forward to the best of my abilities the policies and principles of your Society. I repeat this pledge at this time. I cannot praise highly enough the support that I have had from all members of the Society and I want especially to thank Mr. Roseberry, the other officers, members of the Comitia Minora, the chairman and members of the various committees, for their interest and help. Every member of this Society owes to these people a debt of gratitude. It is through such work and devotion that your Profession is protected for you.

I wish that time permitted the elaboration of the fine work done by the various committees during the past year, because some of these are exceptionally outstanding, as demonstrated here this evening by the arrangements for this meeting. However, the committee reports are published in the Bulletin in detail so that you may easily acquaint yourself with the work done.

In planning for the future we shall be guided by the experience of the past. I take this occasion to urge that every member of the Medical Society interest himself or herself in its activities. With our large membership I would urge better attendance at our meetings and greater interest and participation in the functions of the Society. With your support there is every reason to believe that your Society will continue to grow and become an ever increasing influence for the good of the Profession.

WILLIAM G. CHILDRESS. M.D.

ANNOTATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART II

ANNOTATIONS AND BIBLIOGRAPHY

PART II.

AUTHOR'S NOTE

THE historian states bluntly that he has done what he could in compiling this history of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester considering the short time at his disposal. The Comitia Minora authorized the publication of this volume April 15, 1947, and approved the rough outline then submitted for the work.

Under present conditions in the printing and bookbinding industry typescript had to be complete by August 15, in order to assure delivery of printed and bound volumes by November 15. This permitted four months for research, examination of available records, letter writing, perusal of source material, and preparation of manuscript.

Because of haste, the result is not as good as it might have been had more time been available for a more critical handling of the material, and more leisurely assembling of the text.

Included in this section is some material relating in detail to developments in the Department of Public Welfare, the Westchester Nursing Association, and the Incorporation of the Society, material too detailed to be included in the text of the history but important for the record.

The historian regrets that no more of the record of the development of the Westchester Hospital Association can be included than the fact that it was founded in 1922, and has continued to fulfill an important function in the service of the people of the County ever since. The reader is referred to Griffin (B4) pages 113 et seq. for information concerning the hospitals of the County.

The source material for Part II of this History of the Medical Society County of Westchester is derived from the minutes of the Society and from 1933 to date from the official transactions of the Society at its regular and annual meetings as recorded in the Bulletin.

Since 1922 very few reference works have appeared which have any bearing on the History of the Society or of the County as it relates to the Society.

The principal reference work of this sort is "Westchester County and Its People" edited by Ernest Freeland Griffin of Tarrytown, which has already been listed in the Bibliography for Part I of this History.

When the book was planned by the historian, it was contemplated that references would probably have to be made to County and State records, but this did not prove to be the case.

It is obviously impossible to have included all of the activities of the Society in this work. It is hoped that no significant facts have been omitted.

For reference to the Medical Society's part in the establishment and operation of the wartime Emergency Medical Service see: "Report of the Director — Emergency Medical Service — Westchester County, March 1, 1943." Copies are on file at the Ossining Historical Society, The Westchester County Historical Society, the Grasslands Hospital Library and the offices of the Medical Society.

A short statement concerning the development of the Department of Social Welfare of Westchester County is included in this section, since it is foreseen that in the coming years that physicians in the County and the Department of Social Welfare will necessarily form an inseparable group in promoting the better care of the indigent.

HISTORICAL SKETCH
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WELFARE OF
WESTCHESTER COUNTY DURING THE LAST
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS — ITS RELATIONSHIP TO
WESTCHESTER'S HEALTH AND MEDICAL PROGRAM.

BECAUSE of the significant effects upon Westchester's Health attributable to the many phases of activity of the Westchester County Department of Public Welfare, the history of the first 150 years of the Medical Society would be incomplete without mention of important developments in the Welfare field.

COMMISSIONERS

During the last twenty-five years there have been but three Commissioners, each distinguished for their vision, support and active efforts to promote the health and welfare of the underprivileged in the conviction that such a program is in the best interests of the entire citizenry, — rich, middle class and poor alike.

Beginning with the administration of Commissioner V. Everit Macy in 1914, the Department in its modern form began to take shape. For a decade, and until his retirement because of ill health in 1924, Mr. Macy, a man of independent means, devoted himself tirelessly to evolve the welfare services of Westchester from "pauper care" types of services to an embracing modern and humane program of caring for dependent children, relief recipients, the sick poor, and the destitute aged. Services were departmentalized under professionally trained workers and what was to become a model Welfare Department commanding national and international attention was begun.

During the latter years of the Macy regime the extensive new institutions on the former Cochrane estate at East View began to assume concrete form. The present Main Building of Grasslands Hospital and the County Penitentiary and Workhouse were the first to be constructed. The main hospital building, constructed originally as a County Home for the Aged to replace the old structures at East View, some of which dated to the early 1800 years, was completed in 1917. It was almost immediately requisitioned by the United States Government and adapted to use as an evacuation hospital for the care of wounded soldiers brought back from overseas in the first World War. This facility was known as Army Base Hospital No. 38. Following the return of the structure to the County's ownership in October 1919, the

County, because of the greatly increased need for hospital beds in the county and to take full advantage of the structural adaptations made at Federal expense, started the use of the building as a general hospital for the needy sick of Westchester.

Later the rapid growth of demands for its services led to expansion programs during the 1920 decade, much of the planning for which was during the administration of Commissioner George J. Werner, who succeeded Mr. Macy in 1924 and died in 1931. Commissioner Werner's administration saw the completion of Elmwood Hall, an employee dormitory later expanded to provide living facilities for 400 employees, in 1926, Westchester Hall, the School of Nursing building and nurses residence in 1926, the beginning of the Westchester School of Nursing of Grasslands Hospital in 1927, and the three new patient buildings for the care of psychiatric, tuberculosis, and children's disease cases in new, modern, appropriately designed buildings.

In 1931 the present Commissioner, Miss Ruth Taylor, Mr. Werner's First Deputy, and a member of the department staff since 1915, succeeded Mr. Werner. During Commissioner Taylor's administration completion of the present hospital plant was accomplished, providing the present patient bed capacity of over 800, and a second new County Home for the Aged, a model for such institutions, completed and opened in 1936.

POLICY AND ACHIEVEMENT.

Her administration has continued the policies of her predecessors. The best and most humane care possible for the destitute, handicapped and underprivileged demonstrating itself tangibly as the cheapest in the long run financially, and the most constructive sociologically towards sound citizenship and sociological independence might be stated as the policy of the Department.

The most severe depression our country has seen, the most devastating war of the world's history, and the social and economic disruptions of these episodes in national and world history have complicated but not altered the course or emphasis of the Department.

Throughout there have been cordial and close relationships between the Department and the County Medical Society. For some years, from the late 1920's to 1938, the Society's meetings were frequently held at Grasslands. Members of its hospital staff have held important offices in the Society and otherwise participated actively in Society affairs. It should be recorded that the Society President during this 150th Anniversary year, William G. Chil-

dress, is Physician-in-Charge of the large Tuberculosis Division of Grasslands.

Too frequently, perhaps, the taxpayer expense and investment in human health and welfare is looked upon by some as an undeservedly extravagant gesture to the improvident. While unquestionably many of the Department's charges are and have been such, its services, especially the hospital's, reach all social and economic levels of the community in many ways. All classes may be found in the contagious, tuberculosis and psychiatric wards at Grasslands. Even the improvident can spread tuberculosis, venereal disease, and the seriously deranged mental illness case may cause serious harm in the community among all classes. With emphasis upon the medical restoration of the individual as the first step toward his economic rehabilitation, the comprehensive program of the Department has demonstrated its importance to all citizens of the community.

As for the hospital, 65 practicing physicians currently in Westchester, members of the County Medical Society, had some part or all of their postgraduate medical training at Grasslands Hospital. 316 nurses have been graduated from the Westchester School of Nursing at Grasslands, not all of whom have in these days of serious nurse shortage abandoned their profession for household or doctor's wife duties.

To the limited extent that scientific investigation work is possible in a non-medical-school-affiliated, tax supported hospital, staff members of the hospital have contributed much. Noteworthy among such work might be mentioned the studies of Dr. Gilbert Dalldorf, former pathologist of the hospital and now Director of the Division of Laboratories and Research of the New York State Health Department, in nutrition, vitamin deficiencies and virus disease with especial reference to poliomyelitis.

The hospital was one of the first to promote regular employment and annual medical examinations of its employees, and to inaugurate a routine chest x-ray examination procedure on all patient admissions as a further effort to discover and bring under control undetected pulmonary tuberculosis.

Thus it may be said of Westchester's public hospital that it fulfills the established and commonly emphasized requirements for sound hospital operation, — primary emphasis on the care of the sick, at the same time stressing teaching and scientific investigation, each interrelated to the ultimate benefit of the patient, the community and society at large.

*A Chronological Listing of Significant Events in the Last 25 Years
Of Westchester's Department of Public Welfare.*

December 18, 1922. Psychiatric service established at Grasslands Hospital, providing for the first time in Westchester "humane facilities for the insane awaiting commitment to a State hospital or patients held for observation".

December 17, 1923. Grasslands received notification of its approval by the American College of Surgeons.

1924. Commissioner V. Everit Macy retired because of ill health. He was succeeded by Commissioner George J. Werner.

Claude W. Munger, M.D., appointed Director of Grasslands, in February succeeding Dr. Louis B. Chapman (president of the County Society in 1931), of New Rochelle. Dr. Chapman had served as the first director, from 1920, but wished to return to private practice which he successfully carried on until his death in January, 1943.

1925. A study of existing facilities in Westchester for the examination, diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders, including recommendations for a program to meet the psychiatric needs of the community was undertaken. This report was prepared by the National Committee for Mental Hygiene, assisted by the Mental Hygiene Committee of the New York State Charities Aid Association. The report, when adopted by the Board of Supervisors, led to the construction of the Psychiatric Institute, which was opened on July 26, 1930. This construction with furnishings cost \$622,524.

1926. Westchester Hall, the school of nursing building and nurses residence, completed and occupied.

Elmwood Hall, an employees' dormitory building for the hospital, completed thus releasing considerable space in the Main Building for conversion to patient facilities.

1927. First class of the Westchester School of Nursing started their studies. Since that date there have been 316 graduates of the school.

1929. The County Board of Supervisors appropriated \$2,-000,000 for the construction of the Adult Tuberculosis Building (now a facility of 275 beds maximum capacity.)

1930. Psychiatric Institute opened (69 beds).

First graduating class from the Westchester School of Nursing, 12 graduates.

1931. Sunshine Cottage, a 92 bed facility for the care of childhood tuberculosis opened. Constructed at a cost of \$668,856.

As tuberculosis of children became less common and preventorium care for children was abandoned for less artificial environments than in institutions, this facility was converted to other uses in addition to housing such active tuberculous children's cases as are found in Westchester. The building now houses the pediatric, children's orthopedic and surgical services, in addition to the one active tuberculosis ward. In the 1944 and 1945 poliomyelitis epidemics, considerable numbers of polio cases were treated here.

1931. Commissioner George J. Werner retired, succeeded by present Commissioner Ruth Taylor.

Grasslands Medical Staff reorganized, with adoption of revised Staff Regulations and By-Laws.

1932. Adult Tuberculosis Building opened with 196 beds, offices and complete special diagnostic and therapy facilities for the most effective modern medical and surgical treatment of tuberculosis. By 1940 the bed capacity had been increased to 275, 21 over the originally planned maximum capacity of 254.

1936. New Westchester County Home for the Aged completed and occupied, providing facilities for up to 1200, including infirmary sections.

New laboratory wing and operating rooms completed at the hospital.

1937. In May, Dr. Claude W. Munger, Director of the Hospital for thirteen years, resigned to assume charge of St. Luke's Hospital in New York City. He was succeeded by his medical assistant, Arthur R. Bowles, M.D., as Acting Director.

1938. Dr. Frederick W. Smith, retired from the U. S. Public Health Service, appointed Acting Director of Grasslands, succeeding Dr. Bowles, August 1st.

1939. A plan jointly developed by the County Medical Society and the Welfare Department for the local physician to handle and be reimbursed for care of relief recipients was inaugurated. With refinements perfected with experience, the plan has been of material advantage to patient, physician and community, and continues in effect.

Dr. Edwin L. Harmon of Cleveland, Ohio, appointed Director of Grasslands, August 1st.

1940. Routine chest x-ray procedure on all hospital admissions established, with financial assistance during first eighteen months from Westchester Tuberculosis and Public Health Association and the Westchester County Department of Health.

Results published in Journal of American Medical Association, stimulating other hospitals and communities to adopt the routine,

and resulting in the County Society's recommending to all community hospitals the adoption of the procedure.

1941. Organized volunteer program inaugurated at Grasslands. This service was to prove during the war years of inestimable value to the hospital in maintaining its operation.

1942. Through a special grant from the Martha M. Hall Foundation for equipment, the hospital laboratory collected and processed 1600 units of plasma for emergency civilian disaster usage in Westchester.

1944. Hospital blood bank established.

150 beds closed because of nurse and personnel shortages.

1945. Westchester County Public Health Laboratory established under the direction of the Hospital's Pathologist and with its main branch headquarters at Grasslands.

WORLD WAR II RECORD

48 members of Attending and Consulting Staff in military service.

79 internes and residents from the hospitals entered military service during the war.

59 graduates of the Westchester School of Nursing entered military service.

OTHER RELATED COMMENT

Perhaps one too little recognized measure of the regard with which the hospital and Welfare Department activities are held in the community may be found in its support by non-governmental organizations and individuals. The record would be incomplete without such mention of material, financial and other assistance by the County Society, the Westchester and Yonkers Tuberculosis and Public Health Associations, the Westchester Cancer Committee, the American Red Cross, Westchester Chapter, the Westchester Chapter of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis, the Grasslands Social Service Committee, the Westchester League of Women Voters, the Westchester Federation of Women's Clubs, and many others. Innumerable individual citizens, and by no means least, an enlightened medical profession and taxpayer public, have by their interest and support of the Department's activities, contributed much of benefit to Westchester's Health and Welfare for all levels.

E. L. HARMON, M.D.

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

WESTCHESTER NURSING ASSOCIATION

The Westchester Nursing Association (District 16 of the New York State Nurses Association) was organized in April, 1942. Prior to 1942, professional registered nurses living in Westchester were obliged to have membership in the New York Counties Registered Nurses Association (District 13 of the New York State Nurses Association) in order to have membership in the A.N.A. Headquarters were in New York City and the metropolitan membership was so large that Westchester needs were overlooked and few nurses ever attended meetings. Membership from Westchester was approximately 250 to 300 nurses. In 1940 and World War II, the Westchester nurses felt the need of having a local association in Westchester, which would be co-terminus with the Westchester Medical Society, since the nurses worked so closely with the Westchester physicians. A Westchester Nursing Council had been organized in 1940 and it made professional working relationships very difficult, having the Association in New York. Meetings were held to discuss the need for a Westchester Nursing Association, and in 1941 a formal request for a Westchester Association signed by 200 professional nurses was presented to the New York State Nurses Association.

The two Boards of Directors, the New York State Nurses and the New York Counties Registered Nurses Association both took favorable action and the Westchester County Nurses Association was organized in April, 1942 with 250 charter members.

We are now five years old and the membership has grown:

1942	—	518
1943	—	745
1944	—	923
1945	—	878
1946	—	735
1947	—	683 (to date)

The Medical Association and the Nursing Association work closely together and there is frequent interchange of members on special committees of each organization. Drastic changes in policies especially those relative to economic security etc. are all presented to the Medical Society before adoption by the Nursing Association.

ANNE H. MCCABE, R.N.

WESTCHESTER'S MEDICAL HONOR ROLL

NOVEMBER, 1944

JOHN B. AHOUSE
 JOHN E. V. ALIBERTO
 ELLIS H. ALLAR
 HERBERT B. ALLEN
 LEON L. ALTMAN
 JOSEPH ATKINS
 JAMES F. BAGG
 NOLAN H. BAIRD
 CLIFFORD C. BAKER
 VITO BARBIERI
 CYRIL BARNETT
 MARSHALL A. BAUER
 WALTER J. BECKER
 IRVING BECKWITH
 PAUL A. BENDIX
 MICHAEL N. BENDER
 MITCHELL M. BENEDICT
 STUART S. BLAUNER
 OTTO E. BILLO
 NATHAN B. BLUESTONE
 GEORGE A. BOCHOW
 NATHANIEL BOOKBINDER
 F. WILLIAM BOWERS
 FOSTER BOWMAN
 M. BERNARD BRAHDY
 FRED BRILLINGER
 ARTURO A. BRINDISI
 FREEMAN BROOKS
 MOSES R. BUCHMAN
 RAYMOND K. BUSH
 CRAIG BULGER
 EDITH M. BUYER
 WALTER A. CAREY
 FRANCIS CARR
 MICHAEL A. CASSIDY
 DANTE H. CATULLO
 WILLIAM CHESTER
 ANGELO A. CIOCCA
 JOSEPH G. COLE
 VINCENT J. CIMMINO
 WILLIAM P. COLVIN
 WILLIAM H. CONWAY
 MALCOLM COUTTS
 ANDREW J. DAMIN
 O. L. DANNENBRINK
 JOSEPH A. DAVEY
 ROYAL S. DAVIS
 EDWIN J. DEALY
 A. M. DEANGELIS
 NICHOLAS J. DEJULIO
 DOMINIC J. DELL'AQUILLA
 VINCENT A. DEL VECCHIO

JOHN N. DILL
 HAROLD DINKEN
 WILLIAM T. DORAN, JR.
 HAROLD J. DUNLAP
 JAMES H. DWINELLE
 EDWIN B. ECKERSON
 WINSLOW S. EDGERLY
 HERMAN EHRLICH
 J. W. EHRLICH
 I. CHARLES ELSBERG
 WILLIAM H. EVERTS
 SAMUEL J. FAIRSTEIN
 LEO V. FEICHTNER
 DAVID FERTIG
 SEYMOUR FINE
 MORTON H. FLAHERTY
 MILTON E. FLAX
 C. CROSBIE FLOOD
 A. L. FUGASSI
 EDWARD J. GALLAGHER
 HENRY GANN
 PERRY GARSON
 HAROLD GARTNER
 PAUL B. GEIER
 HUGH H. GIBB
 AMEIL GLASS
 LOUIS J. GLICK
 BERNARD C. GLUECK, JR.
 B. D. GOLDBERG
 FRANK GOLDSTEIN
 DAVID M. GORDON
 H. PETER GOSSMAN
 CHARLES MURRAY GRATZ
 JULIUS C. GRAY
 JOHN G. GRAZIANI
 IRVING GREENWALD
 JOHN E. GUNDY
 RUBIN HACKMEYER
 GEORGE HALLEMANN
 JOHN A. C. HAMILL
 JAMES Q. HARALAMBIE
 EDWARD A. HARDY
 CLARENCE C. HARE
 SYLVESTER J. HARTIG
 DAVID HARTMAN
 SAMUEL E. HASKEL
 CHARLES R. HAYMAN
 CHARLES T. HAZZARD
 REID R. HEFFNER
 GEORGE W. HILL
 PATRICK H. HOEY
 HOWARD HOGAN

BRUCE M. HOGG
 GEORGE G. HOLZMAN
 DELMAR V. HUGHES
 FRANCIS R. HUNTER
 CHARLES G. JACKSON
 M. ELLIOT JACKSON
 THOMAS C. JALESKI
 C. NEIL JEFFRIES
 ANTHONY R. JURUS
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 JACOB KERTZMAN
 FRANK L. KESSLER
 ROY E. KINSEY
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 MORRIS H. KIRSNER
 HARRY KIRBAN
 ERNEST F. KISH
 KARL S. KLICKA
 JOSEPH T. KOLBE
 ROBERT F. KOOP
 HOWARD J. KOPINS
 JOHN P. LAMBERT
 FREDERICK L. LANDAU, JR.
 T. IRVIN LANE
 ALEXANDER D. LONGMUIR
 ALBERT L. LARSON
 ROBERT LATEINER
 PETER D. LATELLA
 JOHN W. LAWSON
 JOSEPH LEVY
 FEROLD D. LOVEJOY
 AMEDEO J. LOSITO
 VLADIMIR MARKOVIC
 VINCENT J. MAIDA
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 CHARLES A. MARRIN
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 JOSEPH MELTON
 WILLIAM C. MEREDITH
 JAMES R. MONTGOMERY
 WM. A. MORRIS
 G. CHARLES MORRONE
 FRANK L. MORTON
 EUGENE MOSKOWITZ

FRANCIS J. MURPHY
 SPENCER MYERS
 J. KINGSLEY MACDONALD
 FRANCIS J. MCMAHON
 S. HAROLD NICKERSON
 JAMES E. NOONAN
 MANVILLE W. NORTON
 HAROLD W. NOTTLEY
 V. A. NOWICKI
 STANLEY F. OGORZALY
 ANGELO R. ONORATO
 LINO A. PAGNILLO
 H. H. PALMER
 CHARLES L. PARK
 HARMON H. PERRY
 CLARENCE O. PETERSON
 G. A. PETRUZZELLI
 COLGATE PHILLIPS
 LEE R. PIERCE
 FRANK PIRONE
 HENRY F. PREISCHE
 ARTHUR PRINCE
 ROBERT M. PRUYN
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 JAMES A. RAMSAY
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 FRANCIS W. RYAN
 EUGENE SABERSKI
 LUCIUS SALISBURY
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 G. M. SCHOLDER
 HERMAN M. SCHEPS
 A. DAVID SCHNEIDER
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 DAVID SUCCIMARRA
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 MARCUS SCHWARTZ
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 STUART B. SMITH
 WALTER M. SONNEBORN
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 JOSEPH STEIN
 RICHARD H. STEVENS
 JAMES STILLMAN
 ARTHUR S. STRAUSS
 WILLIAM J. SULLIVAN
 WILLIAM SULMONETTI
 NORMAN SURVIS
 BYRON L. SWEET, JR.
 WILLARD H. SWEET, JR.
 RICHARD H. TAFT
 STANLEY S. TANZ
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 DANIEL G. UNANGST
 WILLIAM J. VAN WIE
 SIDNEY L. VOGEL
 F. L. VOSBURGH
 HARRY E. VOSS
 CARL O. VROOMAN
 SAMUEL WEINBAUM
 DONALD WEISMAN
 THEODORE WEST
 DANIEL A. WILCOX
 GEORGE J. WILL
 T. BARNETTE WILSON
 CHRISTOPHER WOOD
 MARSHALL H. WOOD
 JACK H. WOODROW
 CHARLES YAVELow
 PETER ZANCA
 WILLIAM A. ZAVOD
 DANIEL W. ZAHN
 RALPH R. ZIMET

ROBERT M. AUGENFELD
 ARTHUR C. BAIDEN
 GUSTAV BANSMER
 JOHN BARBEY
 C. GREGORY BARER
 VERNON G. BEGENAU
 LUKE BERARDI

DAVID BERES
 ROBERT BINGHAM
 HAROLD F. BISHOP
 I. M. BOPP
 JACOB BRICKMAN
 WALTER JACK BROWN
 PHILIP I. BURACK
 WILLIAM A. BURTON
 HENRY CARIDEO
 E. M. CECCOLINI
 HARRY L. CHASSEROT
 BENJAMIN J. CILIBERTI
 MORTON J. COBB
 HAROLD S. COLE
 JULES V. COLEMAN
 A. J. CRACOVANER
 SIDNEY DAVIDSON
 D. R. DE LORENZO
 JOHN J. DORSEY
 R. STUART DYER
 FRANK R. FABIANI
 SAMUEL L. FELDMAN
 SAUL FORTUNOFF
 FRANK FRAGALA
 W. J. GARVIN
 WILLIAM GERSH
 EARL C. GLUCKMAN
 ARTHUR GOLDBERG
 ALLAN STUART GRAHAM
 LAWRENCE W. HANLON
 BERNARD B. HARRIS
 W. G. HEEKS
 WILLIAM C. HENTEL
 ANDREW R. HICKS
 JOHN P. IANDOLI
 M. A. JACOBSON
 WARREN F. KAHLE
 LAWRENCE L. KELLY
 GILBERT KLEMMANN
 LOUIS A. LOBES
 NICHOLAS R. LOCASCIO
 FELIX P. LOIACONO
 FRANK A. LONGO
 BERNARD MARCUS
 STUART A. MASON
 E. J. MAYCHICK
 RAYMOND E. MEEK
 HENRY L. MESSUTTA
 HARRY MEYER
 FREDERICK C. MEYERS
 A. H. MILBERT
 JOHN F. MILLER
 JOHN H. MULHOLLAND
 HUGH MCHUGH
 ROBERT C. PAGE

DAVID V. PECORA
J. S. PRINCE
JOHN W. RIDENOUR, JR.
GEORGE P. ROBB
ALBERT G. ROGLIANO
DAVID RUBIN
HAROLD RUBIN
HENRY L. RUTZLER
DAVID F. RYAN
MARTIN J. RYAN
HOWARD SABIN
PHILIP M. SCHELL
CHARLES SKINNER
EDWARD W. SMITH

GLEN T. SMITH
W. T. SPENCE
NORMAN SPITZER
W. DAVID STEED
IRWIN D. STEIN
CHARLES M. STRATEMAN
ROBERT E. THOMPSON
D. M. STREET
DONALD N. TWADDELL
ROBERT J. VAN AMBERG
CHARLES E. WARD
FRANK WEISS
JOSEPH G. WELLING
DAVID W. WILSON

INCORPORATION
OF
MEDICAL SOCIETY OF THE
COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER
1935

Law Offices of Wilson M. Powell
71 Broadway
New York
Wilson M. Powell
Alexander R. Wilson
Prescott B. Huntington

June 25th, 1934.

DR. MORTIMER W. RAYNOR
Bloomingdale Hospital
White Plains, New York

Dear Dr. Raynor:—

Your letter of June 23rd, 1934, inquiring about the status of the Westchester County Medical Society incorporation matter, received.

As you will remember when you first asked me to obtain the incorporation of the Society it appeared to me, after an examination of the law, that the Society probably had already been incorporated under the special laws passed with relation to county medical societies in 1806 and 1813. A conference with Mr. Bryan in White Plains revealed that the records of the Society extending over the period when it was most probable that the incorporation took place were lost.

An examination was then made of the historical report of the Society prepared by Dr. Henry T. Kelly in 1922 of the records of the Medical Society of the State of New York and of several books on New York State Medical History which were available at the library of the New York Academy of Medicine. From the material gathered from these sources together with other material obtained by Mr. Bryan in Westchester County a memorandum was prepared showing many evidential facts which indicated that the Medical Society of the County of Westchester had complied with the early laws regarding incorporation.

A conference was then had in Albany with Hon. Frank S. Sharp, Deputy Secretary of State, and the memorandum submitted to him. Mr. Sharp expressed his appreciation of the difficulties of the problem and promised to use his best efforts to aid in establishing the corporate status of the Society.

After holding the matter under advisement for sometime, Mr. Sharp has written that it is possible that some records of the minutes of the Society might have been filed with the Clerk of the County of Westchester and suggested that a search of those records be made.

A search has been made of the records in the County Clerk's office in White Plains but those records go back only to about 1840, the early records being permanently filed in Kingston, New York. I intend, therefore, to have a search made in Kingston in a very few days.

It is my purpose to endeavor to secure from the Secretary of State recognition of the Society as a corporation whether or not records are found in Kingston but if such records can be found the problem will be simpler.

So far I find the Secretary of State's Office cooperative in every way and am hopeful of securing such recognition.

Yours very truly
WILSON M. POWELL
Per Prescott B. Huntington.

Law Offices of Wilson M. Powell
71 Broadway
New York
Wilson M. Powell
Alexander R. Wilson
Prescott B. Huntington.

October 10th, 1934.

DR. MORTIMER W. RAYNOR
Bloomingdale Hospital
White Plains, New York

Dear Dr. Raynor:—

Your letter of September 29th, 1934 with regard to the Westchester County Medical Society received.

Since my letter to you of June 25th in this connection I have had a search made in Kingston, New York for possible early records of the Society but with no success. I believe this exhausts all public offices where a record might be found. I am now corresponding with Mr. Sharp, Deputy Secretary of State, in the hope that he may recognize the Society as a corporation on the basis of such information as we have been able to obtain.

As soon as I have any definite reply from him I will let you know.

Sincerely yours,
WILSON M. POWELL.

Law Offices of Wilson M. Powell
71 Broadway
New York, N. Y.
Wilson M. Powell
Alexander R. Wilson
Prescott B. Huntington.

April 4th, 1935.

DR. MORTIMER W. RAYNOR
Bloomingdale Hospital
White Plains, New York.

Dear Dr. Raynor:—

Assuming that the Medical Society of the County of Westchester has not been heretofore incorporated I believe that the only procedure available for procuring its incorporation is that outlined in Sections 10-12, inclusive, of the Membership Corporation Law. A special provision for medical societies contained in Sections 170-175, inclusive, does not, in my opinion, apply to Westchester County, as it applies by its terms to "any of the counties of the State set apart since eighteen hundred and thirteen."

Section 11, Subdivision 9 of the Membership Corporations Law provides, as follows:

"The certificate of incorporation of an existing unincorporated . . . society . . . shall have annexed thereto an affidavit of at least five of the subscribers of such certificate stating (a) that the purposes set forth in such certificate are the same as those of the unincorporated association, (b) that the subscribers of such certificate constitute a majority of the members of a committee authorized to incorporate such . . . society . . . by vote as required by the organic law of the . . . society . . . for the amendment of such organic law."

According to this section it will be necessary for the Society to authorize a committee such as your Comitia Minora to incorporate the association and the authorization must be voted with the same formalities as would be necessary to

effect a change in the by-laws of the Society. According to Chapter 13 of the by-laws, of which I have a copy dated November 18, 1930, amendments may be made by a two-thirds vote of the members present at a regular meeting provided that notice of such amendments shall have been presented in writing at the regular meeting preceding and that a copy of such amendments shall have been sent to each member with the notice for the meeting at which they are to be considered.

It will be necessary to give notice at the regular meeting of the Society in May that a resolution will be proposed at the regular meeting in September authorizing the Comitia Minora to effect the incorporation of the Society and notice of such proposed resolution must be included in the notice of the September meeting. Apparently the by-laws do not provide for their amendment by special meeting.

If this procedure is carried out all of the members of the present unincorporated Society will automatically become members of the new corporation and the property of the Society will vest in the new corporation.

An entirely new membership corporation could be formed in a very short time but it would be necessary for all persons wishing to be members to be reelected to the new corporation.

I should think that in view of the history of the Society and its relations with the State Medical Society it would be advisable to adopt the procedure which would preserve the continuity of the organization.

In preparing the papers for the incorporation of the existing Society it will be necessary to set out a statement of the purposes of the Society. This I do not find in the by-laws. However, in the booklet on the history of the Society prepared by Dr. Kelly in 1922 there is a reference to a constitution which was adopted at a meeting on October 31st, 1797. If you have a copy of the constitution with any amendments that may have been adopted I should appreciate your sending it to me.

It will also be necessary to have the street addresses of the members of the Comitia Minora.

Yours very truly,
WILSON M. POWELL

CC to Mr. James E. Bryan
171 East Post Road
White Plains, N. Y.

April 6, 1935.

WILSON M. POWELL, ESQ.
71 Broadway
New York City.
Dear Mr. Powell:

Thank you very much for your letter of April fourth in regard to the matter of the incorporation of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester. I took the matter up with the Comitia Minora at their meeting last evening and a proper resolution was adopted to lay before the Society authorizing the Comitia Minora to effect the incorporation and it will go through the same procedure as in the amendment of the by-laws, as you suggested. It will come to the notice of the Society at their regular meeting on Tuesday, April 16th and will be acted on at the next meeting, May 21st.

Mr. Bryan will send you all of the data which you requested in your letter and will also send you a copy of the resolution when it is passed by the Society.

With many thanks, I am

Sincerely yours,

MWR. DC
Bloomingdale Hospital
Medical Director's Office

Medical Director.

MORTIMER W. RAYNOR, M.D.

MEMORANDUM

White Plains, N. Y.
4/8/35

Memorandum
to Mr. Bryan.

I am sending you herewith Mr. Powell's letter of April 4th in regard to the incorporation of the Society. Please also see my reply.

M. W. Raynor.

The Society of the New York Hospital
— Incorporated 1771 —

Office of Medical Director
Bloomingdale Hospital
121 Westchester Avenue
White Plains, N. Y.

April 11, 1935.

MR. JAMES E. BRYAN
Westchester County Medical Society
171 East Post Road
White Plains, New York.

Dear Mr. Bryan:—

I received the notes of the Comitia Minora which you were good enough to send me.

Concerning the resolution for the incorporation I wish you would be good enough to refer to Mr. Powell's letter. He recommended that the resolution to be adopted by the Society authorize the Comitia Minora to proceed with the incorporation of the Society. In any event I think we ought to be very specific about the resolution, and will you be good enough to look it up?

With many thanks, and with kind regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

MORTIMER W. RAYNOR, M.D.

Law Offices of Wilson M. Powell
71 Broadway
New York

April 11th, 1935

MR. JAMES E. BRYAN
171 East Post Road
White Plains, New York

Dear Mr. Bryan:—

Thank you for your letter of April 8th from which I note that you will prepare the resolution authorizing the Comitia Minora to incorporate the Society and that the resolution will be presented at the regular meeting of April 16th for final approval at the meeting of May 21st.

As this resolution is important in fulfilling the technical requirements of the Membership Corporations Law perhaps you would be good enough to give me an opportunity to look it over before it is finally recorded in the Minutes of the April 16th meeting.

Yours very truly,
WILSON M. POWELL
Per Prescott B. Huntington.

April 11th, 1935.

MR. WILSON M. POWELL
71 Broadway
New York City.
Dear Mr. Powell:—

I have your letter of April 11th. May I submit the following as the draft of the resolution to be presented to the Society on April 16th enabling the Comitia Minora to proceed with the incorporation of the Society.

"RESOLVED, that the Medical Society of the County of Westchester in regular meeting assembled on May 21st, 1935 does hereby authorize and direct the Comitia Minora of the Society to effect the incorporation of the Society."

Your kindness in inspecting and criticizing this draft will be very much appreciated.

Sincerely yours,
JAMES E. BRYAN
Executive Secretary.

JEB:HD

Law Offices of Wilson M. Powell
71 Broadway
New York

Wilson M. Powell
Alexander R. Wilson
Prescott B. Huntington

April 13th, 1935.

MR. JAMES E. BRYAN
171 East Post Road
White Plains, New York
Dear Sir:—

Thank you for your letter of April 12th.

While the resolution as prepared is in all probability sufficient for the purpose I think that the following might be more advisable:

"RESOLVED, that the Medical Society of the County of Westchester in regular meeting assembled on May 21st, 1935 does hereby authorize and direct the Comitia Minora of the Society to effect the incorporation of the Society under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York, under the name Medical Society of the County of Westchester, Inc. and the members of the Comitia Minora are hereby appointed a committee to incorporate the Society in accordance with Section 11, Subdivision 9 of the said law."

Yours very truly,
WILSON M. POWELL
per Prescott B. Huntington.

Following is a true copy of the Minutes of a meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester on October 31, 1797 at which meeting the Constitution of the Society, embodied in these minutes, was adopted:

At a meeting of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester at the House of William Barker in White Plains on Tuesday the 31st day of October, A.D. 1797—Pursuant to adjournment—

Present

ELIAS CORNELIUS
LEMUEL MEAD
ELISHA BREWSTER
DAVID ROGERS

ARCHIBALD McDONALD
CHARLES McDONALD
ELISHA BELCHER
MATSON SMITH

ELIAS CORNELIUS in the Chair.

Upon motion of the House Doctr. Isaac G. Graham was admitted a member of this Society—Upon motion Resolved that the following Constitution with its Preamble shall be Recorded and Considered as binding upon all the Society—viz—

A Constitution having been (heretofore) proposed to & adopted by the Society subject to amendments and a Committee having been appointed for the purpose of making amendments to the same; which Constitution as amended by the Committee and adopted by the Society is in the following words—Viz—

A respectable number of the Medical Gentlemen of the County of Westchester Convened in order to form a more perfect union and to establish a Society to be known by the Name of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester for improvement in the healing art as well as the general good of mankind do agree to the following Constitution for the same—

Art. 1st. This Society shall assemble on the 2nd Tuesday of May in every year and form a board which shall consist of a President Secretary and four other members at least. All other Meetings shall be by adjournment and the Board shall determine both time and place—

Art. 2nd. The President and Secretary shall be Chosen at Every anual Meeting by a majority of the members present—

Art. 3rd. It shall be the duty of the President and Secretary to give their attendance at every meeting, but in case of the absence of either thro sickness or any other cause the members then present may appoint a President and Secretary pro-tem.—

Art. 4th. The President is authorised to Command order when there is any unnecessary Moving, talking, Personal Reflection or deviation from the Subject of debate and the person so called to order shall immediately take his seat but may appeal to the House and the House shall determin all questions of order—

Art. 5th. all questions of debate shall be determined by a Majority of the House but if equally devided the President shall give his vote and not at any other time—

Art. 6th. No member shall speak more than twice upon the same Subject without permission of the House—

Art. 7th. It shall be the duty of every Member to aris and address the President when he speaks and no person shall interrupt him unless he has spoken twice upon the same subject before—

Art. 8th. No person residing within this State shall be admitted a member of this Society unless he produces satisfactory evidence that he has complied with the law of this State made and provided for the better regulation of the Practice of Physic and Surgery—

Art. 9th. It shall be the duty of every member of this Society to communicate every usefull discovery or improvement which he has made or found out in the Science of Medicine upon a request of any member and make the same known to the Society but if any member presumes to be possessed of any Secret Medicin or Nostrum whatever and doth not communicate the same to the Society when called upon by the President for that purpose he shall be expelled as an unworthy person—

Art. 10th. A committee of Correspondence shall be chosen at every annuall meeting which shall consist of three members the President being one—

Art. 11th. The Rules and regulations of this Society shall be subject to amendments additions and other alterations whenever found necessary by a majority of the House—

Art. 12th. A motion made and Seconded for adjournment is always in order & the question shall be put without debate—

Art. 13th. The Secretary shall keep a Journal of all the Proceedings of the Society from time to time for the Benefit of the Same—

upon motion of Doctr. Mead Resolved that the following addition shall be maid to the 8th article of the Constitution viz And whoever would wish to become a member of this Society must expect to submit himself to such examination as the Society shall direct—

Resolved upon motion that whenever any Person shall present himself to become a member of this Society the members then Present shall appoint a Committee for his examination according to the Constitution—

Resolved upon Motion that every member that shall be absent at any of the anual Meetings shall be subject to a fine which is not to exceed eight Dollars, but shall be left to the discretion of the Society under the fixed Sum—

Resolved upon Motion that at every Anual Meeting there shall be one or more desertations delivered before the Society upon some subject relative to Physic or Surgery

Resolved that Doctr. Mead be appointed to deliver a Desertation upon Physiology, Doctr. Rogers a Disertation on Digestion and Doctr. Smith one upon some Subject Relating to Midwifery at the next anual Meeting.

The House then adjourned to Meet at the House of Mr. Elias Newman in Bedford on the 2nd Tuesday in May 1798 at 10 oclock A.M.

Test MATSON SMITH Clerk.

I hereby certify that the above is a true copy of the original Constitution of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester.

Notary Republic

June 4th, 1935.

ANNOUNCEMENT REGARDING INCORPORATION OF THE SOCIETY

About a year ago the Comitia Minora investigated the question of incorporating the Society under the membership corporations law. It was found that the State Legislature in 1813 had enacted a law automatically incorporating all of the Medical Societies in existence at that time. It was the conclusion of the Comitia Minora and of our legal counsel that if this Society could definitely establish the fact of its existence in the year 1813 and immediately preceding that year, the incorporation of the Society would then be automatically certified by the Secretary of the State.

Unfortunately the minutes of the Society's meetings from 1798 to 1831 are missing from the Society's records. The Executive Office made a study of early medical journals and historical sources during the years in question and compiled a number of references from these sources. Mr. Wilson M. Powell of New York City, to whom we are indebted for much legal assistance made a search of the old state records at Kingston, N. Y. and filed with the Secretary of State a memorandum of his findings, together with those of our Executive Office. On the basis of this memorandum the Secretary of State has been unable to certify the existence of the Society in the years in question and is therefore unable to issue us a certificate of incorporation.

It is the feeling of the Comitia Minora, concurred in by Mr. Powell that the Society should take immediate steps to incorporate itself in the usual manner provided for in the membership corporations law. To accomplish this it is necessary to give notice at a regular meeting of the Society that a resolution will be proposed at the succeeding regular meeting authorizing the Comitia Minora to effect the incorporation of the Society and notice of such proposed resolution will be included in the notice of the meeting at which it will be brought to vote. All

members of the present unincorporated Society will automatically become members of the new corporation and the property of the Society will vest in the new corporation.

The advisability of incorporation for an organization as large as this Society, particularly in view of the tendency to augment the authority and responsibility of such Societies as this needs no argument.

Therefore by order of the Comitia Minora at a meeting on April 5, 1935 the following resolution is at this time placed in the records of the Society and will be voted on at the next regular meeting on May 21st, 1935.

"RESOLVED, that the Medical Society of the County of Westchester in regular meeting assembled on May 21st, 1935 does hereby authorize and direct the Comitia Minora of the Society to effect the incorporation of the Society under the Membership Corporations Law of the State of New York, under the name Medical Society of the County of Westchester, Inc. and the members of the Comitia Minora are hereby appointed a committee to incorporate the Society in accordance with Section 11, Subdivision 9 of the said law."

The purposes of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester shall be

1. The advancement of medical science in Westchester County.
2. The improvement of the quality of medical service among the practitioners and hospitals of the County.
3. The protection and improvement of the public health.
4. The establishment and enforcement of the highest standards of medical competency and character among the physicians of the County.
5. The proper and ethical education of the public in matters of medicine and public health.
6. The promotion and protection of the rightful and desirable interests of the medical profession, individually and collectively, in Westchester County, in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

WILSON, HUNTINGTON & LORD

Formerly
Law Offices of WILSON M. POWELL
71 Broadway
New York.

October 3rd, 1935.

DR. MORTIMER W. RAYNOR

171 East Post Road

White Plains, New York

RE: Medical Society of the County of Westchester, Inc.

Dear Dr. Raynor:—

The Medical Society of the County of Westchester, Inc. was incorporated under the Membership Corporations Law by the filing on September 16th, 1935 of the Certificate of Incorporation with the Secretary of State of the State of New York, which Certificate had been approved by Honorable Raymond E. Aldrich, Justice of the Supreme Court of the Ninth Judicial District. A copy of the Certificate of Incorporation is forwarded by the Secretary of State as a matter of course to the Clerk of the County of Westchester where it will always remain on file.

Enclosed is a copy of the Certificate as filed and the original receipt of the Secretary of State. The receipt should be carefully preserved with the corporate records.

The corporation should formally adopt a new set of by-laws and it is probable that the former by-laws of the unincorporated Society can be used with few, if any, changes except the change in name. These by-laws should be adopted at the first meeting of the incorporators of the corporation and it would be well to have them ratified at the annual meeting of the association.

If you wish us to prepare a set of by-laws and the minutes of the meeting of the incorporators we should be glad to do so. We have a printed copy of the by-laws as adopted on November 18th, 1930 but we do not have any amendments which may have been made since that time.

PBH/EM
Encl.

Yours very truly,
WILSON, HUNTINGTON & LORD.

MEETING OF THE INCORPORATORS OF THE MEDICAL SOCIETY
OF THE COUNTY OF WESTCHESTER, INC. — 10/4/35.

An organization meeting of the incorporators of the Medical Society of the County of Westchester, Inc. was held at the home of Dr. Harrison Betts in Yonkers on Friday evening, October 4th at 8:30 P.M. Of the seven incorporators Drs. Betts, Klapper, Mott, Redway, Restin and West were present. Dr. Raynor was absent. On motion of Dr. Mott, seconded and carried, Dr. Betts was named temporary chairman and Dr. Restin was named secretary pro tem. Dr. Betts then presented for adoption as By-Laws of the corporation the present By-Laws of the Society as originally adopted November 18, 1930 and as amended March 15, 1932; January 17, 1933; April 18, 1933; January 16, 1934 and October 16, 1934. On motion of Dr. Redway duly seconded and carried the present By-Laws with the above cited amendments were adopted as the By-Laws of the corporation with the further change that Chapter 1 Section 1 shall be amended by the addition of the word "Incorporated" after the name of the Society. By the same motion the Executive Secretary was directed to inquire whether Chapter 4 Section 19, now reading: "Section 19. Comitia Minora. The Comitia Minora shall meet regularly" etc., should be amended to read: "Section 19. Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall be known as the Comitia Minora. The Comitia Minora shall meet regularly" etc. If this change is advised by counsel the secretary is empowered to so amend the By-Laws.

The Chairman then presented a list of nominees for the Board of Directors comprized of the present members of the Comitia Minora. On motion of Dr. Mott regularly seconded and carried the list submitted was adopted, the nominees to serve as directors of the corporation for the terms and subject to the same conditions as they would have served as members of the Comitia Minora of the Society.

The Chairman presented the matter of the election of officers for the remainder of the present year. On motion of Dr. Redway regularly seconded and unanimously carried, the present officers of the Society were named officers of the corporation to serve until November 19, 1935.

The President, Dr. Betts, then instructed the Secretary to submit the minutes of this meeting to the lawyers who assisted the Society in its incorporation procedure for their approval.

Respectfully submitted,
ERICH H. RESTIN, M.D.

.....
Secretary.

